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U.K. Fails In Bid for Rescue of London Bank

Market Turmoil Feared After £500 Million Loss At Office in Singapore

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — World financial markets went on alert after the Bank of England announced late Sunday night that there would be no rescue for Barings, the British merchant bank that announced crippling losses on Friday. The bank will now be forced into administration.

Barings, Britain's oldest merchant bank and one that has extensive operations in Asia, was reeling from losses now estimated to exceed £500 million (\$790 million). Officials said it was the fact that the losses could not yet be fully quantified that ultimately made any rescue impossible.

The Bank of England stressed that it was ready to provide liquidity to the banking system and London markets would open as normal on Monday.

Barings' officials aided by the Bank of England governor, Eddie George, and others had raced against the clock over the weekend in an attempt to shore up the bank before the opening of the first Asian financial markets at 9 P.M. London time Sunday night. Authorities feared that unless the situation could be stabilized, already jittery financial markets would be thrown into disarray when trading commenced on Monday.

Sources close to the negotiations said on Sunday that the rescue efforts had centered on first assessing the scale of the damage at Barings and then on finding enough cash to stabilize the situation pending the sale of Barings in part or in full to another institution. Once a clearer understanding of Barings' condition was reached, the Bank of England then turned, hat in hand, to other financial houses with operations in London in an attempt to persuade them to contribute to a so-called lifeboat fund.

"In the past, the Bank of England has been extremely efficient in sorting these sorts of things out," said Robert Thomas, senior bond strategist at NatWest Markets.

"The problem with this one is with BCCI, is that the problem is not just domestic," said Mr. Thomas, referring to the complex collapse of the Bank of Credit & Commerce International in 1991. "When you get different countries' regulatory authorities involved, the interests of one may differ from the interests of another." In the Barings case, the lead was quickly taken by the Bank of England in its capacity as the

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The deputy U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, left, toasting the pact Sunday with Trade Minister Wu Yi.

Soviet-Era Atomic Debris Orbits Earth

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After sifting clues for five years, a team of scientific sleuths has found that puzzling clouds of junk orbiting the Earth are made up of radioactive debris leaking from a large group of orbiting Russian nuclear reactors.

It is the first major case of nuclear pollution in space and one of the messiest environmental legacies of the Cold War.

The atomic debris, estimated at 70,000 detectable particles and perhaps millions of smaller ones, poses no danger to hu-

mans, experts say. But it threatens to damage working satellites and will force engineers to add more shielding to help protect new spacecraft.

The cloud is seemingly destined to grow, though by how much is unclear. "We're worried about it," Dr. Donald J. Kessler, the senior scientist for orbital debris studies at NASA, said. "It looks like it could be pretty bad."

Experts say the episode drives home the dangers posed by dead satellites, shattered rocket stages and millions of other bits of manmade debris that speed around the Earth in an orbital junkyard.

The mess has grown so great over the decades that it now threatens to erupt

into a chain reaction in which a speeding scrap hits a large object, shattering it into hundreds of pieces that repeat and amplify the process in a cascade of destruction.

The Russian reactors are threatening to wreak havoc in the most crowded orbit in the heavens, roughly 600 miles (970 kilometers) up. The band is jammed with satellites for navigation, surveillance, weather tracking and observation of natural resources.

The leaks are of a radioactive and highly corrosive coolant, a mixture of sodium and potassium in liquid metal

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U.S.-China Accord Averts a Trade War

Signing Follows Beijing Raid of Plant That Violated American Copyrights

By Steve Mufson
Washington Post Service

BELIJNG — U.S. and Chinese negotiators signed an agreement Sunday on the protection of intellectual property, narrowly averting a trade war after all-night talks and an early-morning raid by the Chinese military on a compact and laser disk factory in Shenzhen.

Chinese and American trade officials completed the pact just before U.S. sanctions on more than \$1 billion worth of imported Chinese-made goods were to go into effect.

[President Bill Clinton hailed the accord Sunday, calling it a strong agreement that would help U.S. companies and workers. Reuters reported from Washington.]

[U.S. action in China is part of the broader economic strategy of my administration to create high-paying jobs for Americans," he said.]

A 20-page, single-spaced enforcement plan calls on Beijing to inspect over the next three months every one of the 29 compact and laser disk factories in China and to destroy pirated goods and equipment used to produce them. U.S. officials have confirmed that six of those plants were shut down during the negotiations.

One key sticking point was resolved early Sunday when the People's Liberation Army raided and closed down the Shenzhen plant in the southern boomtown of Shenzhen. American officials considered it the

most flagrant violator of copyrights in China. It gained notoriety for selling copies here of "The Lion King" video, which has not yet been released in the United States. The accord also provides greater access for U.S. recording and film to the Chinese market, lifting existing Chinese quotas on imported movies and permitting revenue-sharing and distribution arrangements between American film studios and Chinese partners.

The agreement also addresses irritating issues for U.S. companies operating here. Although Chinese courts can impose fairly substantial fines and other penalties on violators of copyrights, patents and trademarks, in practice prosecutors rarely ask for the maximum penalties and often ask for the minimum. Under the accord, there are assurances about seeking stiffer penalties for producers of knockoff goods.

The two sides also pledged to share detailed information about violators who are caught and prosecuted to make sure enforcement actions are followed through. Earlier, American companies complained that one closed compact disk maker was briefly closed down and then allowed to reopen.

China pledged to create interministerial and interprovincial strike and task forces to crack down on piracy. China said in the past that practical political and bureaucratic issues had obstructed its efforts to

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Intellectuals Ask Beijing For Probe of Corruption

By Patrick E. Tyler
New York Times Service

BELIJNG — A dozen prominent intellectuals have formally petitioned China's parliamentary bodies to conduct an independent investigation into corruption in the Chinese leadership.

The surprisingly bold step by a group

that includes two former top editors of The People's Daily, the official Communist Party newspaper, represents a significant challenge to party leaders as they prepare for the death of Deng Xiaoping and an unpredictable period of political transition.

The petition appeared as more than 4,500 delegates to the parliamentary bodies are assembling for their annual sessions.

The presentation of the 2,000-word petition marks the first time in a year that an organized group of scholars, writers and

former Communist Party members have joined together to call openly for sweeping democratic reforms. Their assertions indicate that despite continuing repression, advocates of democracy remain determined to press political reforms on the collective leadership that has been installed by Mr. Deng, China's paramount leader.

The petition says the only permanent solution to corruption is the establishment of a constitutional democracy with independent legislative and judicial branches that would supervise government operations and police the conduct of the party.

"Corruption in the form of trading power for money, has become the principal affliction causing great public resentment and capable of leading to social upheaval," the petition states.

Citing government statistics showing

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The New Spy Game: A Battle for Markets

By William Drostiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — When Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France traveled to Saudi Arabia in January 1994, he and his cabinet could scarcely conceal their excitement about sealing down a lucrative deal that would open up a market long dominated by Americans.

The \$6 billion package was ready to be signed when Mr. Balladur sat down with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia. It included a huge arms transfer of warships and missiles, three big-ticket military maintenance contracts and the plum the French had been pursuing for years: a lion's share for the French-led Airbus consortium in modernizing the Saudi state airline fleet.

At the same time, the CIA was picking

But Mr. Balladur returned home empty-handed. King Fahd had inexplicably balked over the terms of the deal at the last minute, and two months later the French learned why.

A high-pressure campaign waged by the U.S. government persuaded the Saudis to give the entire airline contract to Boeing and McDonnell Douglas. Washington had employed its vast intelligence network, including CIA agents and, according to one source, the international eavesdropping capabilities of the National Security Agency, to snuff out French bribes and generous financing terms. In addition, a personal sales pitch to King Fahd by President Bill Clinton helped to sway the monarch.

In the former Soviet republic of Georgia, an alleged criminal leader with a long prison record and a private militia loyal to him is the right-hand man to the country's leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, the former Soviet foreign minister. In Russia's Far Eastern city of Khabarovsk, an ex-convict named Vladimir (The Poodle) Pidatov, who spent 17 years in prison, is said by the police to be the city's foremost power broker, allegedly controlling his own television station and much commerce in the city.

In major Russian cities, according to the police and Mr. Filippov, it is the rare retail establishment that does not make regular payments for security. Those shops that do not pay extortion money to gangsters often pay the police or private security firms to protect them from the gangs. Shopkeepers, kiosk owners and restaurateurs discuss their *krysha*, or "cover," as casually as an American business owner might discuss rising overhead.

Unacknowledged for years by the Soviet state, its leaders confined for long terms in prison, organized crime is now at the core of Russia's problems. In cities across the former Soviet Union, hundreds of gangs practice extortion, fraud and murder, as well as operate banking, wholesale and retail businesses, and conduct illegal trade in raw materials, said police and government officials.

In Western Europe and the United States "organized crime controls only criminal activities such as prostitution, drug trafficking and gambling," wrote Pyotr Filippov, a former adviser to President Boris N. Yeltsin, in a report to the president last year. "In our country, it controls all types of activities."

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The police in Russia say that about 400

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Russia's Mafia Stakes Claim on the West

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — He was a man who tended carefully to his appearance, favoring a dapper little handkerchief tucked neatly in his suit pocket. No one would call him a dandy, though; he was too shrewd, his black eyes too piercing. And by all indications, the Soviet Union considered him one of the most dangerous men in the country.

For years, Vyacheslav Ivankov slipped through the grasp of Soviet authorities, eluding capture and prosecution with the help of fast cars and smart lawyers. When he was finally tried and sentenced to a long prison term in 1982, the career of Mr. Ivankov — once dubbed "the father of Soviet extortion" by the press — seemed at an end.

Newstand Prices

Andorra	8.00 FF	Luxembourg	60. Fr
Amstel	11.20 FF	Morocco	12 DH
Cameroun	1,400 CFA	Qatar	6.00 Rials
Egypt	E.P. 5,000	Reunion	11.20 FF
France	9.00 FF	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R.
Gabon	950 CFA	Senegal	950 CFA
Greece	350 Dr	Spain	225 PTAS
Italy	2,600 Lira	Tunisia	1,000 Din
Jury Coast	1,120 CFA	Turkey	11.45,000
Jordan	1 JD	U.A.E.	8.50 Dir
Lebanon	U.S. 1.50	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.10

AGENDA



Somalis Protest Clan Fighting

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters)

Hundreds of women marched through the streets of Mogadishu chanting for peace late Sunday after rival militias fought each other with mortars and anti-aircraft guns.

Crowds of women in traditional flowing robes strode past groups of clan members, their guns at the ready, demanding an end to the killings.

"No more brother killing," yelled the women.

The fighters, who battled sporadically for several hours outside the UN-controlled airport, are from different families of General Mohammed Farrah Aidid's Habre Gadir clan.

Stray rounds whizzed over the heads of UN peacekeepers, who are preparing to evacuate the country.

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HEADY SIGHT — A visitor to the G-7 Information Society Showcase checking out a virtual reality headset in Brussels. The G-7 countries, meanwhile, agreed to speed up telecommunications deregulation. Page 11.

Japanese Medicine/A Bitter Pill

Don't Ever Say 'Cancer' But One Doctor Now Prescribes Truth

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — When Emperor Hirohito began to vomit inexplicably and then lost weight and energy, his doctors never told him what just about everyone else in Japan eventually came to know: He was dying of cancer.

Hirohito may have been a virtual god in the early part of his reign, but he was also a patient, and doctors in Japan mostly lie to cancer patients, even former divinities.

"I don't regret that I didn't tell him about his cancer," Akira Takagi, the emperor's chief doctor, said at the time of Hirohito's death in 1989.

But these days, a mild-mannered radiologist is crusading for the principle of telling patients the truth.

The radiologist, Dr. Makoto Kondo, returned from a year in the United States determined to tell patients bad news, and his campaign for radical change — for pulling doctors down a notch and injecting democracy into the Japanese medical system — is provoking such outrage among fellow physicians that they refuse to refer patients to him.

He is scarcely more polite about them.

"The present system is like the medical experiments on prisoners during World War II," Dr. Kondo said. "It's a very awful thing. It's a shame."

His latest book, "Side Effects of Anti-Cancer Drugs," has hit several best-seller lists since it came out late last year. Patients flock to his practice, and he has become about as much of a celebrity as a full-time radiologist can.

Surveys suggest that only about a quarter of Japanese doctors always tell patients when they have cancer. People are especially unlikely to be told if they have inoperable cancers with a poor prognosis; patients with advanced stomach cancer may be told they have nothing more than an ulcer.

Kazuko Makino, 50, for instance, was told that she had gallstones, even though her doctor suspected gallbladder cancer. The doctor recommended surgery, but Mrs. Makino was a nurse and decided that she did not need an operation to remove her "gallstones."

The cancer spread, and Mrs. Makino died. Her family sued the hospital for malpractice.

but a court rejected the claim, ruling in a landmark case in 1989 that doctors need not tell cancer patients their true condition.

Japanese doctors do not disclose bad news primarily because of fear that it would upset the patient and harm the prognosis. Neither side can cite statistics about whether patients live longer if they have been lied to, but even some of those who favor honesty worry about the psychological and physiological consequences if a doctor is seen as pronouncing death sentence.

Dr. Kondo acknowledges that he used to go along with this. "I didn't tell patients the truth," he said. "I lied to them. But it was a very bad experience."

Dr. Kondo was also greatly affected by a year he spent in the United States, in 1979. "I realized that if a doctor could tell the truth to patients in the U.S.," he said, "then I could do the same to patients in Japan."

The best gauge of what Dr. Kondo is up against is the popularity of an anti-cancer drug called Krestin. Its manufacturer says Krestin sales amount to about \$100 million annually, and it is one of the top-selling drugs in Japan.

It is said to be popular because doctors can prescribe it without telling patients that they have cancer. Krestin is taken orally, and it does not lead to hair loss or debilitating side effects that might give patients clues to the diagnosis.

The problem is that while Krestin does not have any known bad side effects, critics assert that it does not have much in the way of good ones either. The Japanese Hospital Association has condemned the drug, saying doctors wasted \$10 billion on Krestin and another anti-cancer drug.

Sankyo Pharmaceuticals, which sells Krestin, takes a different view. "We consider it effective in that the Ministry of Health and Welfare conducted a review and permitted its use," said a company spokesman.

Dr. Masanori Fukushima, a cancer specialist who is critical of Krestin, said, "Things happen in this country which are ridiculous."

Still, he and everyone else interviewed said the number of doctors who tell the truth to patients was greater than it was five years ago.

"It's a process of democracy developing in the health system," Dr. Fukushima said.



Dr. Makoto Kondo, a radiologist, consulting with a patient in his office in Tokyo. (New York Times)

"We're about 20 or 30 years behind the United States."

The authoritarian, paternalistic elements in the Japanese health care system are evident even in a checkup. Japanese doctors are less likely than American ones to explain what they are doing and why, or to indicate what they have found.

Moreover, Japanese prescriptions do not indicate the medicine being taken. The pill bottle tells how often to take the medicine, but does not say what it is. Instead, there are symbols that a patient can decipher by consulting a technical reference that has been a huge best seller in Japan.

The relationship between the physician and the patient is like that between God and the people," said Dr. Masao Miyamoto, a psychiatrist who earned his medical degree in Japan and later taught and practiced in the United States.

"The problem then is that in Japan a patient can't get a second opinion," Dr. Miyamoto added. "It becomes an insult."

Underlying the dispute about telling patients the truth is a conflict among lay people about what the policy should be. A poll last year, for instance, found that 64 percent of

those interviewed would want to be told the truth if they were found to have cancer.

But when asked their opinion if the patient was another family member, 58 percent said they would not want the doctor to tell the truth.

"A majority of family members are against telling the truth to the patient, at least initially," said Dr. Mitsuru Sasako, a professor of surgery at the National Cancer Center Hospital in Tokyo.

Dr. Sasako said that he normally told patients the truth anyway, but that it must be done with special care because there were none of the support organizations that exist in America to help terminally ill patients grapple with their mortality.

Dr. Sasako argues that Dr. Kondo's advice to the public was initially useful in shaking up the medical establishment. But like most doctors, he said Dr. Kondo's pronouncements were now too sweeping and opinionated and left patients skeptical and uncertain about their options.

"If he makes people unable to believe doctors that can make patients unhappy," Dr. Sasako said. "If Dr. Kondo makes too many accusations, that causes confusion among patients."

DUTY FREE ADVISORY

Tax Revolt Sweeps Canada

Some See Grass-Roots Protests as a 'Cultural Revolution'

By Anne Swardson
Washington Post Service

PICKERING, Ontario — No need to read their lips. This message about new taxes came through loud and clear.

The 3,000-plus people who rallied here one evening last week wanted to make sure the Canadian government knew they were not going to stand for tax increases.

Even before the meeting began, they waved signs, passed out leaflets and signed petitions opposing new taxes, which many in Canada believe the government plans to impose soon.

Two members of Parliament from the governing Liberal Party who tried to speak to the group, provoked boos, jeers and hisses.

A wave of grass-roots protest has swept through the Canadian electorate, with thousands of citizens warning that they will not stand for higher taxes just as the government is preparing a budget that may call for more revenue.

Such sentiments might seem commonplace to Americans, raised in a nation founded on tax protests. But the anti-tax movement in Canada is both new and, to some observers, a worrisome sign that some Canadians are fed up with government.

"Canadians used to regard

themselves as all being in the same boat," said Neil Brooks, professor of tax law at Osgoode Hall Law School in Toronto. "We've each had a sense our well-being tied up with the well-being of other Canadians. But that appears to be straining."

The outcry against higher taxes comes at a critical moment for the government of Prime Minister Jean Chrétien. On Monday, he will lay out a budget billed as his government's first serious effort to reduce a deficit and debt much larger proportionately than those of the United States. International investors are watching to see if his budget cuts the deficit enough.

The Canadian identity is partly formed by government programs. Unemployment insurance payments prop up income in the impoverished Atlantic provinces, and national health insurance and subsidized college tuition ease burdens for every Canadian.

Given the opposition to spending cuts and the need to reduce the deficit, Mr. Chrétien may be forced to solve part of his budget problems with tax increases, or so fear the groups that have organized the national tax protest.

The Canadian Taxpayers' Federation has launched a massive campaign of direct mail, write-ins, faxes, phone calls and rallies that organizers say is unprecedented in a nation with little tradition of individual activism.

"We Canadians are so reserved," Preston Manning,

leader of the conservative Reform Party, told the Pickering rally.

"We talk about these things around the kitchen table, but we don't publicly debate those policies about which we disagree." Mentioning the Boston Tea Party, he said: "If we were going to have a tea party, we'd apply for an environmental permit."

The anti-tax wave has galvanized Reform, the third-largest party in the House of Commons, and other groups associated with the Canadian right. The Taxpayers' Federation, which started up five years ago, plans to hold 21 rallies across the country; the first 15 attracted 17,000 people.

During January, the office of Finance Minister Paul Martin received more than 40,000 pieces of mail and faxes opposing higher taxes, according to a ministry spokesman. In the first week of February, it received that many again.

"It's a cultural revolution," said Conrad Winn, head of the polling firm Comitas Inc. A poll by Comitas earlier this year found that 64 percent of respondents supported some kind of voter controls over taxes.

Taxes in Canada are high by American standards. But Canadian taxes are on the low side when compared with the social democracies of Europe. And comparisons with the United States are misleading because for their higher taxes, Canadians get a major service Americans do not: free health care.

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U.S. Weighs Using Troops in Croatia To Aid UN Pullout

By John Pomfret
and Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

"The key question is Tudjman's intent. Is he serious?" said a Western diplomat in the region. "The closer we get to March 31, the more it seems he is. But we still hope he'll change his mind."

The Serbs have run an autonomous region in southern Croatia — amounting to 27 percent of the country — since the Croatian civil war halted in 1991. Mr. Tudjman's government in Zagreb long has complained that the 12,000 UN peacekeepers originally stationed to prevent flare-ups along the wandering 1,000-mile (1,600-kilometer) cease-fire line, have in effect become buffers for the breakaway region, behind which separatist leaders are busily making their self-declared Serbian ministate a reality.

The U.S. forces would be dispatched as part of a NATO effort to protect the departure of UN peacekeeping troops, who on Jan. 12 were ordered to leave Croatia by President Franjo Tudjman. Although Mr. Tudjman has threatened to expel the UN troops before, U.S. and European officials say this time he seems to be serious. The 12,000 peacekeepers may have to depart between March 31, when their mandate expires, and June 30, when Mr. Tudjman says the last UN soldier has to be gone.

With concern building, both Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and Defense Secretary William J. Perry have recommended to President Bill Clinton that he approve the operation to provide cover for a UN withdrawal. Administration officials say Mr. Clinton has withheld endorsement so as not to give the impression that a UN withdrawal is inevitable. American and allied negotiators are still trying to persuade Mr. Tudjman to permit at least a token UN force to remain.

Officials here and in Croatia have displayed growing concern that unless they can persuade Mr. Tudjman to relent, the immediate result would be a renewal of war between the Croatian government and the Serbs in southern Croatia. Worse, these officials warn, the fighting would risk spilling over into Bosnia, where Serbs also are fighting for independence, and turn the neighboring conflicts into a regional war that could spin out of control.

Fighting could erupt even while the peacekeepers are withdrawing or the lightly armed peacekeepers themselves could become the target of attacks, officials warn.

U.S. and other NATO officials assume that withdrawal of the peacekeepers from Croatia would lead inevitably to the collapse of the UN mission in Bosnia as well. UN troops in Bosnia could face difficulties because most provisions for Bosnia pass through a logistical center in Croatia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Stranded French Back on the Roads

ALBERTVILLE, France (AP) — Tens of thousands of people on vacation made it to the ski slopes of the French Alps on Sunday after spending the night stranded in their cars, in schools and in gymsnasiums as bad weather and avalanches closed roads.

Heavy traffic was reported after the police reopened roads closed Saturday for fear of avalanches and landslides. The traffic jams built up as new waves of cars arriving from Paris and other areas backed up. Skiers who had been trapped in the resorts at the end of their vacation were able to leave for home Sunday.

Two people were rescued Saturday after a massive avalanche in the Tarentaise Valley buried them in their holiday homes. At nearby Bréch-les-Bains, a search continued Sunday for possible casualties after a landslide destroyed part of a road and buried a car with four occupants. The four were rescued unharmed. And in Germany, the police reported serious traffic jams on the Munich-Salzburg highway as thousands of people headed for Alpine resorts.

The number of visitors to Florida fell 2.8 percent last year to 39.9 million, from a record 41 million in 1993. "Certainly, we all will look back on 1994 as the most difficult year for tourism since the Gulf War" in early 1991, said Charles Dusseau, the state's commerce secretary. Officials said some travelers stayed away because of the killings of nine foreign tourists from late 1993 into 1994.

Denver's new airport will be the nation's first with a dual radar system to detect wind shear, the violent downbursts of air that can cause jet crashes, officials said. Denver International Airport's system will use a mix of old technology and new. The city's old airport, Stapleton International, had a system with wind sensors. The same system will be used at the Denver International, along with a new one called Terminal Doppler Weather Radars.

The biggest cruise ship ever built in Germany was tugged into the Elbe River on Sunday to join the British P&O line as the luxury liner Oriana. Thousands of people watched the passage of the 269-meter-long (879-foot), 69,000-ton Oriana from the Meyer Werft shipyard into the Elbe en route to the North Sea.

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Austria	00-1-007-187	Czech Republic + IV	003-007-187	Ireland +	1-77-100-0727	Norway +	00-1-007-1997
Argentina	00-1-800-777-1111	Denmark +	000-1-007-187	Italy +	1-75-007-1027	Peru +	1-11-100-000
America	8-10-33	Ecuador +	1-800-731-0777	Ann Arbor +	1-800-007-8000	Peru /	100-100-000
Australia (Syria) +	1-800-381-0777	Egypt (Kuwait) +	336-0777	Portugal +	0066-53-877	Philippines (Globe Telecom only) +	100-01
Australia (Lebanon) +	1-800-381-0777	Egypt (all other) +	003-007-1777	Portugal +	0039-127	Philippines (PLDT) +	100-011
Austria (II)	022-402-004	Egypt (all other) +	1-23-356-0777	Portugal +	000-12	Philippines (PLDT) +	100-011
Bahrain	1-8						

THE AMERICAS

When 'Contract With America' Meets Politics as Usual

By Judith Havemann
and Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican revolution has run up against old-fashioned politics, with a farm-state legislator persuading his fellow party leaders to abandon a welfare-reform plan that had angered agricultural interests.

Pat Roberts, the Kansas Republican who heads the House Agriculture Committee, had been arguing for the past month against a proposal to replace the nation's \$27 billion food stamp program with direct cash payments to the states.

The proposal, one of the provisions of the Republicans' "Contract With America," had drawn strong opposition from grocers, farmers and advocates for the poor, who said the 31-year-old program ensured a basic level of nutrition for low-income American families.

"We want one program at least to be a safety net for people who are truly needy," Mr. Roberts said.

Mr. Roberts's successful rebellion was one of several signs that the Republican version of welfare reform has begun to run into obstacles on its road to passage by the House of Representatives, let alone the Senate.

In a letter signed by three Republicans and three Democratic governors, the National Governors' Association took issue with provisions of welfare legislation recently approved by a House subcommittee.

While Republican governors played down their differences with the House, it was clear that they were increasingly concerned that, as the welfare legislation moved through more congressional panels, more federal strings were being attached to the funding.

"There's no question there's been some erosion of a pure block grant strategy," said Governor John Engler

of Michigan, one of the Republicans who signed the letter.

Mr. Engler said he was also concerned about the decision not to turn over food stamp funds to the states. He and other Republican governors had approved the House Republican version of welfare reform assuming that food stamps, like other federal programs, would be replaced with direct cash payments to the states.

Mr. Engler said the disagreement over food stamps was "a serious problem and one we're going to discuss."

Governors have said they need to be able to pool funds from various federal programs to compensate for spending cuts being planned as programs are returned to the states in block grants.

Agriculture Committee members have balked at simply handing over the funding for food stamps in cash to the states, claiming such a move would increase the potential for abuse in a program where 10 percent of the money is already lost to fraud.

Food stamps are one of the nation's largest welfare programs, with 27 million recipients, more than half of them children.

Unlike other welfare programs, in which benefits vary from state to state, the food stamp program has national eligibility rules, enabling a family of three living in any state to receive the coupons if their income is \$1,027 a month or less.

Often, food stamps have served as federal safety net under state safety nets. Families living in states with lower welfare payments got more food stamps to make up the difference. Food stamps have been guaranteed to eligible families regardless of the total cost to the nation.

In other developments, House Republicans easily won passage of a temporary freeze on new federal regulations.

The measure would prevent the Clinton administration from imple-

menting hundreds of federal rules dating back to shortly after the Republican election victory in November.

The freeze would remain in place until the end of this year, or whenever Congress enacts permanent restrictions on the government's regulatory authority.

Those restrictions, which include erecting cost-benefit and risk-assessment hurdles for federal rules, will be discussed in the House this week.

The ultimate goal, said Representative David Martin McIntosh, Republican of Indiana, is to "go back and rewrite" a whole range of long-standing federal statutes, including those governing clean water, workplace safety, drug approvals and endangered species protection.

The bill, which faces an uncertain future in the Senate and a promised presidential veto, passed Friday by a vote of 276 to 146, with 51 Democrats joining the Republicans.

POLITICAL NOTES

Republicans Stand Firm on Budget

WASHINGTON — Senate Republican leaders say they will not go along with Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, and change their proposed balanced-budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution so that it would bar intervention by federal courts, even if it means defeat for the amendment in a showdown vote Tuesday.

"If we're going to emasculate the amendment by putting provisions in there that are loopholes, we might as well quit now," said Senator Orrin G. Hatch of Utah, floor leader for the amendment. "Why not lose straight up and let every American know who did it to us?"

The impasse created a new obstacle for the amendment — centerpiece of the new Republican-led Congress's agenda for the year — just as it appeared to be within striking distance of the two-thirds majority required for passage.

The amendment sailed through the House last month by a vote of 300 to 132, and its sponsors have been predicting quick approval in the Senate.

Mr. Nunn, one of five uncommitted Democrats who hold the key to the amendment's fate, surprised many colleagues last week when he said on the Senate floor that he would vote against the amendment unless it was changed to bar the courts from intervening to force tax increases or spending cuts. (WP)

Glickman Nomination Still in Silo

WASHINGTON — Dan Glickman's nomination as President Bill Clinton's choice for agriculture secretary has been delayed while the FBI tries to resolve whether he adequately reimbursed the House of Representatives and his campaign for personal expenses charged on credit cards, according to law enforcement and administration sources.

Mr. Clinton announced two months ago that he intended to nominate Mr. Glickman, a former Kansas congressman.

But in the course of a routine background investigation, it was discovered that Mr. Glickman's daughter had used her father's credit cards routinely dating back to the late 1980s, according to sources familiar with the case. Mr. Glickman has said he fully reimbursed both the House and his campaign.

The prospect of another difficult nomination comes at a particularly bad time for the White House, which is still struggling to save Mr. Clinton's embattled choice for surgeon general, Henry W. Foster Jr.

Partly because of Dr. Foster — and the growing list of high-level Clinton appointees whose backgrounds have generated fireworks — officials say extra precautions are being taken with Mr. Glickman to examine every allegation of possible misconduct. (WP)

New Charges Slow Foster Approval

WASHINGTON — The White House has tried to repel the latest assault on Dr. Foster — accusations that he played a marginal but knowing role in the infamous Tuskegee experiment in which 400 black men were denied treatment for syphilis to study their progress of the disease.

Dr. Foster emphatically denied the accusations that he knew the details of the medical experiment three years before it was publicly disclosed in 1972 in news reports. The charges were made by the Family Research Council, a conservative group that has been at the forefront of efforts to defeat the Foster nomination.

John Podesta, a senior adviser to Mr. Clinton, said: "Once again, the nomination of Dr. Foster, a good, decent and dedicated physician, has entered the land of political distortion."

The Tuskegee experiment, or, as it was formally known, "The Tuskegee Study of Untreated Syphilis in the Negro Male," was conducted by the U.S. Public Health Service for 40 years beginning in 1932. In the study, the subjects, almost all sharecroppers from the Tuskegee-Macon County, Alabama, area, were denied treatment for the disease. (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

The House Budget Committee chairman, John R. Kasich, Republican of Ohio, on the balanced budget amendment: "It isn't like we're trying to haul a Mack truck — attach ourselves to a Mack truck — and then pull it 100 yards with the power of our own bodies. There's an impression out there this is somehow impossible or terribly difficult. It's not that at all." (WP)



President Alberto Fujimori of Peru, waist-deep in a small lake, talking to the press during his visit to the border zone.

Mortar Shells Fall Near Peruvian Leader

LIMA — President Alberto Fujimori of Peru came under mortar fire as he was leaving a jungle conflict zone with Ecuador, but no one in his group was injured, according to press reports.

Mr. Fujimori, accompanied by sol-

diers, security personnel and reporters, was hiking along a muddy trail when three mortar rounds landed, one just 50 meters (150 feet) from the group, local television and radio reports said.

According to the reports, the president's group was returning from a two-

day journey to a military outpost at Cueva de los Tayos, near the Peru-Ecuador border, when the barrage occurred.

Efforts to confirm the reports independently were not immediately successful. Mr. Fujimori made no statement to the press afterward.

Los Angeles — O.J. Simpson's lawyers spent Sunday coaching a star witness whose testimony could prove to be a minefield of contradictions and inconsistencies.

Rosa Maria Lopez, whose reluctance to testify has already given the lawyers headaches, was due to take the stand Monday as an alibi witness in Mr. Simpson's double murder trial.

But Miss Lopez, who has already been called a liar by Christopher A. Darden, the deputy district attorney, is sure to be attacked at length by prosecutors, who seek to discredit her testimony.

Experts said that the defense was "rolling the dice" by putting Miss Lopez on the stand.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty in the killing of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman. The two were stabbed and slashed to death outside Nicole Simpson's house in the Brentwood section of Los Angeles on June 12.

Prosecutors say Mr. Simpson drove there from his estate two miles away, killed them, then drove back. The two were slain, according to the prosecution scenario, at about 10:15 P.M.

But Miss Lopez, a live-in

housekeeper at the home next door to Mr. Simpson's, was due to testify that she saw Mr. Simpson's Ford Bronco parked outside his estate at between 10:15 and 10:20 that night.

She contradicted herself several times during a hearing on Friday to determine if her testimony should be taken stand Monday as an alibi witness in Mr. Simpson's double murder trial.

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But Miss Lopez, a live-in

Dramatic Revelations in Mexico Murder Case

By Tod Robberson
Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — Attorney General Antonio Lozano has opened a dramatic new chapter in the investigation of a presidential candidate's assassination with the announcement that two gunmen were involved in the slaying and that a coverup clearly occurred.

Although the announcement was welcomed by the Mexican public as an unusually frank revelation in a case fraught with discrepancies, Mr. Lozano raised more questions than he answered regarding a possible conspiracy behind the assassination March 23 of the Institutional Revolutionary Party's presidential candidate, Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta.

Mr. Colosio had been almost certain to succeed the man who chose him, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, given the fact that the party has never lost a presidential election since its founding in 1928. Ernesto Zedillo replaced Mr. Colosio on the ticket and assumed the presidency Dec. 1 after winning national elections in August.

Mr. Lozano's announcement strongly suggests that Salinas administration officials botched a series of investigations last year in which, according to the attorney general, evidence was manipulated, important witness testimony was ignored and key suspects were allowed to walk free.

On Saturday, opposition members of the legislature called for hearings on why top

Salinas administration officials withheld or mishandled crucial information in the case.

The new revelations regarding Mr. Colosio's death are likely to contribute to concerns that Mexico may not be as a stable a place to invest as the Salinas and Zedillo governments have maintained.

Until now, the government has maintained that the killing at a Tijuana campaign rally was carried out by a lone, deranged gunman, Mario Aburto Martinez. One of the main discrepancies in previous government investigations, however, was the fact that Mr. Colosio was shot twice at point-blank range from opposite sides, with the bullets traveling in widely different trajectories.

On Saturday, the attorney general's office said police have arrested a man they accuse of being the second gunman, identified as Othon Cortes Vazquez, 38, as well as the head of Mr. Colosio's private bodyguard detail, Fernando de la Sota.

Mr. Lozano said he is still in

the preliminary phase of his investigation and has not suggested which individuals or groups were responsible. But his findings, which officials say carry Mr. Zedillo's full endorsement, point a finger directly at the Salinas administration for failing to make public evidence pointing to a broader plot.

According to Mr. Lozano, investigators appointed by Mr. Salinas failed to note that a bullet found at the crime scene where Mr. Colosio's body fell

was made of lead, whereas a bullet fired into Mr. Colosio's head was made of a copper compound. Tests showed that the lead bullet had been fired directly into the ground, apparently after Mr. Colosio's body was removed from the scene.

The bullet was planted at the scene," Mr. Lozano said, and "imprecisely placed among pools of blood" where Mr. Colosio's body had fallen. He also dismissed the conclusions of two Salinas-appointed prosecutors that Mr. Aburto was the only gunman involved.

The murder "was the result of action by various individuals," Mr. Lozano said, adding that new videotape evidence "clearly shows collusion between several people" in the killing.

Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito's decision to allow a defense witness to testify out of order in the middle of the prosecution's carefully prepared case could also pose problems for the district attorney's office.

Away From Politics

• Two New York judges fell ill after receiving envelopes containing an unidentified reddish brown powder, the police said. Judges Betty Stanton and Barbara Panepinto were treated for minor allergic reactions. Investigators were trying to determine a motive. (AP)

• A man was convicted in the rape and murder of a woman during the hijacking of her car in New Brunswick, New Jersey. Scott R. Johnson, 25, was found guilty of 13 counts, including murder, kidnapping and rape, in the death of Gail Shollar, 35. Her daughter Andrea, 3, who was with her, was unharmed. (AP)

• A flaming shopping cart was rammed through the door of an abortion clinic in Albuquerque, New Mexico, the fourth attack on the clinic this year. Ricky Lee McDonald, 38, was arrested and charged in all four attacks. No one was injured in the latest attack. (AP)

• A black teenager whose shooting by a white police officer sparked protests has died. Lawrence Meyers, 16, was shot last week in Paterson, New Jersey. (AP)

Paul Bates, U.S. Colonel, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Paul L. Bates, 86, the white colonel who commanded the first black tank battalion to enter combat in World War II, has died.

He died of cancer at his home in Dunedin, Florida, on Tuesday.

In January 1943, Colonel Bates took command of the 761st Tank Battalion, all of whose enlisted men were black. The 761st entered combat in November 1944 as part of General George Patton's Third Army and fought for 183 consecutive days without relief, according to David Williams, a veteran of the battalion and the author of "Hit Hard," an account of the unit.

While in Texas, Colonel Bates refused to court-martial a black officer who had refused to move to the rear of a bus at Fort Hood. The officer was Jackie Robinson, who would break the color line in major league baseball. Mr. Robinson recounted the incident in his autobiography.

Michael Vincent Gazzo, 71, an actor best known for his role as a Mafia lieutenant in the film "The Godfather, Part II," died Feb. 14 from complications of a stroke, a family spokeswoman said in Los Angeles.

Felix Ermacora, 72, an Austrian law professor who served

for nearly 12 years as UN investigator on Afghanistan, died Friday, his family said in Vienna. He was suffering from an illness he picked up while on a UN mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan in December.

Ellen Sulzberger Straus, 69, who was active in Cal for Ac-

tion and other nonprofit orga-

nizations and in the commun-

cations industry, died Friday in New York from cancer.

Kalpana Joshi, 81, a Bengali

who was prominent in India's

struggle for independence from

British rule, died Feb. 8 in Cal-

cutta.

This imposing property stands on the embankment of the River Spree in the central Berlin borough of Mitte. The outstanding location at a major road and rail junction, in conjunction with the size of the building complex are rarely found in today's Berlin market. The property is being offered for sale for the first time.

The land plot measures 7,209 m² and has a building intensity ratio of 3:72. The Congress Center occupies a corner position, with correspondingly long street-level exposure and an open view over the River Spree and the old Berlin city centre.

The property was built between 1985 and 1988 as a prestigious Central Office for the Trades Union Congress of the former GDR. Since the reunification of Germany it has been used as a Hotel and Congress Centre, with additional office

ASIA

Top North Korean Figure Dies

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

TOKYO — O Jin U, 77, the North Korean defense minister and longtime army leader in perhaps the most militarized country in the world, died Saturday.

War Games Off Again In Gesture to North

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The United States and South Korea have agreed to cancel joint military maneuvers for the second year in succession to placate North Korea, which characterizes the exercise as a rehearsal for a nuclear assault.

There was no sign of movement toward resolution of the other issues causing tension on the Korean Peninsula, including replacement of North Korea's nuclear reactors and the resumption of talks between North and South.

The United States and South Korea have tried to use the annual "Team Spirit" maneuvers, usually held from March to mid-April, as leverage to pressure North Korea to abide by an accord signed in October.

North Korea then threatened to pull out of the agreement if the exercises were held.

The exercises, which have involved up to 200,000 American and South Korean troops, were canceled last year while the agreement was being negotiated.

The accord calls for North Korea to dismantle its nuclear program in exchange for two replacement reactors.

North Korea's reliance on old-fashioned reactors, which generate plutonium as a waste product, has fed fears that the Communist regime was bent on developing nuclear weapons.

U.S. officials said other maneuvers and training would continue in South Korea. The bulk of North Korea's 1.1-million-strong army is massed along the demilitarized zone between the two countries.

"Conventional threats from North Korea remain as vivid as ever," Winston Lord, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Asian-Pacific affairs, told a news conference Saturday after three days of talks in Seoul.

"That's why we are maintaining our forces, not only in Korea but also throughout the Asia-Pacific region."

The nuclear deal has hit other snags. North Korea continues to reject substitute reactors made by South Korea for technical and political reasons. The United States maintains that South Korea is the only country willing to pay most of the estimated \$4 billion cost.

North Korea also is refusing to reopen talks with South Korea, cut off since 1993.

"North-South dialogue is an integral part of implementing the framework agreement and indeed to determining the future of this peninsula," Mr. Lord said.

Bombs Kill 27 in Train In Remote Indian Area

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Bombs exploded in a passenger train carrying Indian troops in a remote northeastern area, killing at least 27, reports from the region said.

Officials in the state of Assam blamed tribal rebels, who have been fighting for independence for four decades.

News accounts of the attack Saturday said that the toll was expected to rise. Thirty soldiers and other passengers were on the critical list.

The blasts occurred near the town of Diphu in Assam. Officials said it was an indication that the rebels, the National Socialist Council of Nagaland, may have extended their activity west of their strongholds.

In a recent surge in violence in the region, rich in natural resources, the tribal insurgents seem to have seized the tactical advantage despite massive army and paramilitary actions.

The National Socialist Council of Nagaland is the most powerful of several insurgencies

in the region, which borders on Burma, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Tibet and is connected to the rest of India by a narrow strip of land.

The region has seven states and 32 million people, a mosaic of ethnic and religious communities, including Hindus, Muslims, Buddhists, Christians and native worshippers.

Militants have been most successful in parts of the former kingdom of Manipur and in Assam state. Voting for the state legislature has just been held in Manipur state, and the soldiers were returning to their bases from the election.

In neighboring Assam, members of the Bodoland Security Force, who have been trained by the Nagaland rebels, have ambushed security forces and attacked Muslims. After dark, many hill towns are silent and deserted. Heavily armed security officers patrol the streets.

In addition, gangs in the region have extorted millions of dollars from tea companies and rich businessmen.

Prince Comforts Kobe's Homeless

The Associated Press

KOBE, Japan — Crown Naruhito and Princess Masako made their first visit to earthquake-devastated Kobe on Sunday, consoling victims of the disaster.

Witnesses said young Shiites, their faces covered in black cloth, fired into the air with rifles Sunday in the alleys of the populous central and southern districts of Karachi.

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Angus Black/Reuters
People lining up coffins of 20 Shiite Muslims killed in attacks on mosques in Karachi.

Pakistani Police Arrest 36 Activists In Crackdown on Sectarian Unrest

Reuters

KARACHI, Pakistan — Police arrested 36 Islamic activists Sunday as Pakistan's largest city mourned 20 worshippers killed in attacks on two mosques the previous day.

The attacks were the latest in a series of revenge killings involving Sunni and Shiite Muslim factions in Karachi, where ethnic and sectarian unrest claimed 161 lives this month and 800 last year.

The crackdown followed attacks Saturday at two mosques of the minority Shiite Muslim sect in which 20 worshippers were killed by gunmen.

Police said 30 of those arrested belonged to three groups of the majority Sunni sect and six belonged to Shiite groups.

Karachi, a southern port city with a population of 12 million people, looked deserted Sunday after shops pulled down shutters as a sign of mourning, witnesses said.

Traffic Sunday morning was thin in the city's normally busy streets, with many people apparently staying home for fear of violence.

Witnesses said young Shiites, their faces covered in black cloth, fired into the air with rifles Sunday in the alleys of the populous central and southern districts of Karachi.

The militants roamed around in cars and on motorcycles, shouting "revenge" and "blood for blood," witnesses said.

Police said four people were found dead on Sunday in different locations, but that it was not known if the deaths were related to the mosque attacks on Saturday. Two of the victims were shot, one was strangled and one was beaten to death.

A paramilitary force known as the Rangers said Sunday it had recovered drugs originating in Afghanistan and illegal arms, including assault rifles and hand grenades, from a gang near the port area.

On Sunday night, gunfire kept tension high in Karachi. Hundreds of armed police guarded mosques, and religious groups arranged for their own guards.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto sent a message of condolence to the families of the victims of Saturday's mosque attacks and urged the provincial government to find and punish the attackers.

"Islam teaches affection, tolerance and brotherhood," the Associated Press of Pakistan quoted her as saying. "There is no place for terrorism and sectarianism in Islam."

Pakistan's Mobile-Phone Problem

Agence France-Presse

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — The Pakistani government has cut a mobile cellular phone service run by the U.S. Motorola company in the troubled port city of Karachi because officials cannot eavesdrop on calls, a newspaper reported Sunday.

The company's subsidiary in Pakistan was unable to provide the technology needed to allow intelligence officers to eavesdrop on calls by its customers, the Karachi daily Dawn said.

More than 1,000 customers of Mobilink, a joint venture of Motorola and the private STC Telecom of Pakistan, will be affected in Karachi, the newspaper added.

The service was temporarily suspended in the first week of January, as the two sides held negotiations to settle the issue.

The suspension followed reports from intelligence agencies that a scrambler system in the service, which prevented monitoring of calls, was "dangerous" in view of Karachi's volatile situation, Dawn said.

It quoted a Mobilink official as saying that "there are no commercial products, including state-of-the-art technology, that enable the over-the-air monitoring of mobile cellular phone calls made on our digital system."

More than 150 people have died this month in Karachi in violence linked to sectarian, political and ethnic problems.

"We are extremely disappointed by the decision of the Pakistan government to cut off service to Mobilink customers in Karachi and hope an amicable resolution may be reached," said the president of Mobilink, James Beneda.

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BRIEFLY ASIA**Khmer Rouge Warns Americans**

PHNOM PENH — Khmer Rouge guerrillas threatened Sunday to kill American and other foreign officials if they did not leave Cambodia. "America has to withdraw its military staff, analysts and experts from Cambodia very quickly," Khmer Rouge radio said. It said U.S. aid to the Phnom Penh government would have to cease.

In recent months the guerrillas have stepped up a campaign of terror in the countryside and have several times threatened to kill citizens of the United States, Australia and France, the government's leading foreign supporters.

The United States maintains a small diplomatic staff in Phnom Penh and 17 U.S. military engineers are in the country training Cambodian soldiers in de-mining and road repair. If the Americans do not leave, Khmer Rouge radio said, "they will be destroyed."

Danes Offer Haven to 2 Pakistanis

COPENHAGEN — Denmark is prepared to offer asylum to two Christian Pakistanis acquitted on appeal against death sentences for blasphemy against Islam, Foreign Minister Niels Helveg Petersen said Sunday.

Salamat Masih, 14, and his uncle Rehmat Masih, 48, were acquitted by High Court judges in Lahore on Thursday because of a lack of evidence. The two had been convicted Feb. 9 after a Muslim prayer leader accused them of scrawling blasphemous remarks on the wall of his mosque and on pieces of paper thrown into the mosque.

The 14-year-old Salamat Masih cannot go back to his village and it is probably too dangerous for him to stay in Pakistan," the boy's lawyer, Hina Jilani, told Danish radio. "He must be brought to safety abroad."

(Reuters)

Tamil Guerrillas Blame Colombo

COLOMBO — Tamil rebels have accused the government of delaying the next round of peace talks, a newspaper reported Sunday.

"The deliberate delay on your part to resume the fourth round of talks has impeded the formation of peace committees," The Island newspaper quoted a rebel negotiator, Tamil Chevaram, as saying.

The negotiations are aimed at finding a political solution to an 11-year-old war that has killed more than 34,000 people. The talks, which began in October, have focused on economic issues and the seven-week-old cease-fire. Six committees were to be set up to monitor the cease-fire. They were to be supervised by officials from Norway, Canada and the Netherlands, who came here six weeks ago.

VOICES From Asia

Hiroshi Inoue, director-general of Japan's National Center for Science Information Systems, on the idea that computers are job destroyers: "You have to make work more entertaining and entertainment more instructive."

Wu Yi, the Chinese foreign trade minister, on the trade accord with the United States: "We hope the agreement reached now can become a turning point for the furthering of the bilateral relationship."

Benazir Bhutto, prime minister of Pakistan, after 20 worshippers were killed in attacks on mosques in Karachi: "Islam teaches affection, tolerance and brotherhood. There is no place for terrorism and sectarianism in Islam."

Howard Gorges, managing director of South China Brokerage Co. Ltd. in Hong Kong, on the Barings Securities crisis: "Although it's very serious for Barings, \$400 million is small money amongst investment banks these days."

Police in Singapore Detain 69 as Jehovah's Witnesses

Reuters

SINGAPORE — The police here said they have detained 69 people for questioning over their alleged involvement in the Jehovah's Witnesses religious movement, banned here since 1972.

The authorities said in a statement Saturday that police officers broke up meetings in four private residences Friday night and brought in 25 men and 44 women for questioning.

Witnesses refuse to bear arms, and more than 100 have been detained and court-martialed since 1973 for refusing compulsory service in Singapore's armed forces.

Books, magazines and other material were also seized.

The Jehovah's Witnesses movement was banned here in 1972 on the grounds that its existence was prejudicial to the public welfare and order. Despite the ban, however, the movement has continued to be active and now has an estimated membership of some 2,000, the police said.

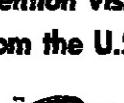
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EUROPE

IRA Chief Says Delay Won't Hurt Peace TalksBy James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Gerry Adams, the political leader of the Irish Republican Army, said Sunday that although he wants full-fledged negotiations on a peace settlement in Northern Ireland to begin immediately, he could accept a delay of several months "if the issues are being discussed with urgency."

As his party, Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, was concluding the second day of its annual conference, he indicated in an interview that he wanted to allay fears that the IRA might resume its campaign of violence if progress toward all-party negotiations slowed down in the wake of the new peace proposals offered last week by the prime ministers of Britain and Ireland.

Asked on national radio if he felt full-fledged negotiations, in which Sinn Fein would talk with the two governments and other Northern political parties, might not begin for "months at least," he replied, "That may be fair enough provided the issues are being discussed with urgency. I think republicans are fairly patient."

The remarks were the most conciliatory he has made on the timing of the talks.

But he also parried a statement made Sunday by the British Northern Ireland secretary, Sir Patrick Mayhew, on the timing of the talks and on the issue that is blocking them, the decommissioning of the IRA arsenals, estimated at 100 tons of weapons, including explosives.

Sir Patrick repeated Britain's position that the exploratory



Mr. Adams, the political leader of the Irish Republican Army, conferring with Lorraine Streatman, Sinn Fein's general secretary, during the party's annual meeting in Dublin.

he's making a major mistake on how he sees this. You can't launch a discussion document one week and then say you're not going to have discussions."

Then, as to balance his conciliatory statement on the timing of talks, he added, "If every month Patrick Mayhew trots out the same old excuse for not engaging in talks with Sinn Fein, if it appears that all the

British are trying to do is tactically defeat the dynamic of the republican struggle, then that will place the entire peace process in considerable jeopardy."

[A Sinn Fein official, Martin McGuinness, quoted by Reuters, said the demand for disarmament was untenable. "The decommissioning argument put up by the British must be seen for what it is, an excuse to delay

all-party talks," he told the conference's 500 delegates.]

Officials and analysts said that Sir Patrick's statement of the disarmament policy was an effort to reassure Protestant leaders in the North that Britain was not caving in to Sinn Fein demands.

The Protestant unionists want Northern Ireland to remain British and have condemned the new peace proposals as a London-Dublin plot to reunify Ireland. They say unification would mean that the Protestant majority in the North would be swallowed up by the overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

On the arms issue, Mr. Adams said, "The big initiative of 1994 was the silencing of IRA guns, a reference to the IRA cease-fire that began on Sept. 1.

"There has been no decommissioning of British forces," he added. "I want to see a total demilitarization." Using the popular term for hiding weapons, he noted that in Ireland, "there is a tradition of putting the pike in the marsh," and that in other peace settlements around the world, "there is no evidence of weapons being turned in by insurgents until after a peace settlement."

He said the IRA was already outgunned by Britain and that "the vast majority of licensed weapons in the North are in the hands of unionists."

The Sinn Fein meeting was held at Mansion House, the residence of the Lord Mayor of Dublin. The Dublin Council barred Sinn Fein from using the house for four years because it refused to denounce IRA violence, which it still has not done.

Earlier, the three had denied any knowledge of illegal payments connected with the awarding of the contract.

"These three people lied and know they lied," said Jackie Moran of the opposition Green Party in a televised debate.

"People have resigned in this country for less than that."

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3 Pressed To Resign In Belgian Arms Probe

Reuters

BRUSSELS — Pressure grew Sunday for the resignation of three top members of the government Flemish Socialist Party linked to a corruption scandal involving arms purchases.

The three are the NATO secretary-general, Willy Claes; Foreign Minister Frank Vandebroucke of Belgium; and Louis Tobback, the party leader.

Mr. Claes, Mr. Vandebroucke and Mr. Tobback acknowledged last week that they had known that Agusta, an Italian aircraft maker, had offered the party a "gift" of \$50 million Belgian francs (\$1.66 million) after winning a contract to sell 46 helicopters to the Belgian Army in 1988.

The three also said they told the party treasurer, Etienne Mange, not to accept the money. Mr. Mange currently is being held in prison in connection with the scandal.

Earlier, the three had denied any knowledge of illegal payments connected with the awarding of the contract.

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BRIEFLY EUROPE

Mr. Santer and Mr. Gore after meeting in Brussels.

U.S. and EU Reaffirm Close Ties

BRUSSELS — The United States and the European Union have reaffirmed their commitment to the trans-Atlantic alliance but hedged their bets over how quickly their institutions would open up to the former Soviet bloc.

Vice President Al Gore of the United States and the president of the European Commission, Jacques Santer, spoke at a joint press conference here after meeting on the sidelines of a Group of Seven summit meeting on the information revolution.

"We believe that the U.S.-EU partnership continues to be critical," Mr. Gore said. Mr. Santer asserted that there had been no weakening of trans-Atlantic ties after the Cold War, but that new efforts were needed to ensure that the relationship stayed on track. On whether closer political ties or more liberal trade regimes might be in prospect, he said, "I don't exclude anything."

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INTERNATIONAL

Q & A: New Shifts In Narcotics Trade

Legal Loopholes Exploited

The United Nations International Narcotics Control Board in Vienna, in its annual report on Monday, says that many countries are not complying with international drug control conventions, thus creating loopholes that criminals can exploit. Its president, Harald Ghose, director of the Center for Addiction Studies at St. George's Medical School of London University, discussed the report with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. What are the main trends in the international narcotics trade?

A. The trafficking and use of traditional drugs of abuse such as heroin, cocaine and cannabis continue to rise. There is a big increase in trafficking and use of amphetamines and their raw material, ephedrine. Trafficking in psychotropic substances, usually used for the treatment of sleeping disorders and anxiety, is a growing problem.

These drugs are now widely available on the illicit market. They are often abused in combination with other drugs, which can be particularly harmful, or even fatal.

Q. How concerned are you by the appearance of new and highly potent varieties of cannabis?

A. The appearance of cannabis plants and products with a very high content of THC, or tetrahydrocannabinol, the principal psychoactive compound in marijuana, is very worrying. Plants with a THC content of more than 20 percent are now being cultivated, compared with about 1 to 2 percent a few years ago. Cannabis leaves as such do not currently come under international control.

Q. So it is not appropriate to describe marijuana as a soft drug?

A. That is correct. When you have such a high concentration of THC, it is likely to lead to a new era in the misuse of cannabis. We do not know how the wider spread use of highly potent forms of cannabis will affect the health of the public in the long term.

Q. Should governments be as vigilant about marijuana as the so-called hard drugs?

A. The board has no ambiguity in inviting governments to reconsider the classification and control of cannabis plants and products.

Q. Yet some countries, like the Netherlands, are notoriously tolerant about the use of marijuana.

A. In quite a few countries, politicians and governments are being pressured to adopt a more tolerant attitude to illicit drug use. But over the years, these liberal policies have been tested at a very high cost to the population. For example, at one stage when opiates were very freely available, millions of people were addicted to opium smoking. The same trend has been observed in recent years in some communities in relation to cannabis and other substances. The advocacy of recreational drug use does not pay off and that message must be clear and unambiguous.

Q. As a world-renowned specialist on addiction, do you believe that there is a link between soft and hard drugs?

A. I do not know such a thing as a harmless recreational drug. By definition, if something affects the mind and changes perception, emotions, thinking, cognition etc. then it cannot be regarded as innocent or harmless.

Q. Some states in the United States have introduced very harsh penalties. The U.S. crime bill last summer made the cultivation of more than 60,000 marijuana plants an offense punishable by death. Is this the way the world should be moving?

A. That is something that has to be left to governments.

Q. What is your estimation of reports that big drug traffickers are virtually taking over the economies of some poor countries because they have more ready cash than the aid programs of the industrialized nations?

A. There is some evidence for it, and it is a very sinister scenario, because it threatens to undermine society. Money laundering is increasingly complex and sophisticated. The drug traffickers are changing their tactics all the time, for example, by exploiting legal loopholes. Governments must take urgent action against something that is undermining the stability of many countries.

Q. The situation sounds appalling. Are you having any successes?

A. The key principles for efficient international drug control are universal adherence to the treaties, implementation at a national and international level and the cooperation of the governments with each other and with the board.

Somali Clans Battle At Capital's Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOGADISHU, Somalia — Rival clans battled with mortars, grenades and machine guns outside the main gate of the Mogadishu airport Sunday as UN peacekeepers prepared to withdraw from Somalia.

U.S. military officials said it was the biggest fire fight in the Somali capital this month, and some feared it could signal the start of bloodier struggles for control of the airport and seaport when the UN leaves.

More than 2,000 U.S. Marines and Italian soldiers are expected to sweep ashore this week to secure part of Mogadishu's port and airport facilities. They will form a rear guard for the withdrawal of 2,400 Pakistani and Bangladeshi troops.

In the fighting Sunday, at least one mortar round slammed into the airport runway, and bullets whizzed over the heads of U.S. and UN troops camped out at the fortified base, witnesses said.

Pakistani peacekeepers at the airport gate took cover and were not seen firing back into the streets, where the fighting flared in fierce but sporadic bouts.

Dozens of advance party Western troops are already

ashore, though the weapons they have brought to protect themselves, such as U.S. Cobra helicopters, are still on a flotilla of ships off the coast in the Indian Ocean.

If the fighting continues, some military commanders said, it could complicate the withdrawal, which has been going smoothly until now.

"It's been pretty intense," said Staff Sergeant Matt Matarrelli of the U.S. Army Special Forces. "This is the most firepower we've seen since we've been here."

Sergeant Matarrelli, who observed the battle from a sand dome post, said the clans fought on small trucks mounted with guns and anti-aircraft weapons, the so-called technicals.

"The tactics are crude, but effective," he said. "Doesn't seem to be anyone really in charge."

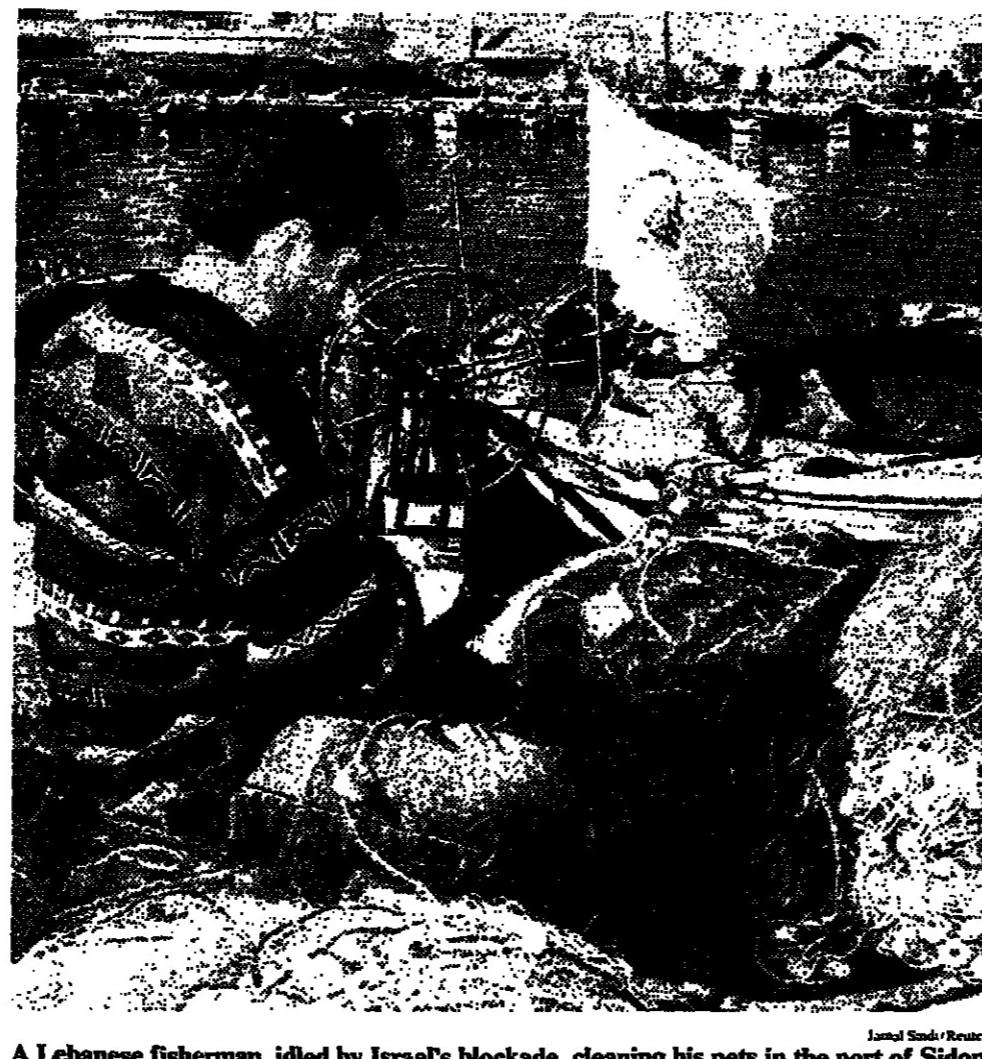
The evacuation marks the end of a two-year UN mission that helped put an end to starvation but failed to restore political order and end clan rivalries.

Hundreds of Somalis and more than 120 UN troops, including 42 Americans, have been killed during the mission.

(AP, Reuters)

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Journalists/Reuters
A Lebanese fisherman, idled by Israel's blockade, cleaning his nets in the port of Sidon.

Israel Blockades Lebanon Coast

Fishing Curb Called Response to Harassment

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — For more than two weeks, the Israeli Navy has blockaded a stretch of Lebanon's Mediterranean coastline, keeping an estimated 1,800 Lebanese fishermen from making a living at sea.

Prime Minister Rafik Hariri of Lebanon has accused the Israelis of "political, military and economic terrorism."

But Israeli officials say the blockade is retaliation for what they call Lebanese government harassment of its own citizens in a stretch of southern Lebanon that Israel controls and defines as its "security zone." It was created a decade ago as a buffer against possible attacks by Islamic guerrillas from the pro-Iranian Party of God.

According to the officials, Lebanese living there have been subjected recently to searches, questioning and abuse by Lebanese soldiers at checkpoints. The aim, the Israelis charge, is to humiliate people in the hope that they will blame their troubles on Israel and its client Lebanese militia. The blockade turns the tables, they say.

"This is part of our effort to send a message to the Lebanese," Economics Minister Shimon Shereet said after a cabinet meeting. "If they want to maintain their everyday life, including fishing, let the southern part of Lebanon also live in peace."

Mr. Hariri, in denouncing the naval operation, charged this weekend that Israel wants to "subjugate Lebanon to its will" in Middle East peace talks and also to sever his government's almost umbilical dependence on Syria, which has about 40,000 soldiers in Lebanon. But Lebanon will not move "one centimeter" from its alliance with Syria, he said.

As for the fishermen along a 40-mile (65-kilometer) stretch between Tyre and Damour, south of Beirut, they protest that they are being deprived of their livelihood. Israeli gunboats, occasionally firing machine-guns, have stopped them from sailing more than a kilometer from shore.

The standoff shows how Lebanon, despite inching toward normality after years of a ruinous civil war, is still a country

Mitterrand on Visit to Egypt
Reuters

ASWAN, Egypt — President François Mitterrand of France is in Egypt for a weeklong private visit, officials said. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was due to visit him in Aswan, the officials said. Mr. Mitterrand is expected to return to France on Wednesday.

Why Turkish construction companies are major players in the international arena?



The Ataturk Dam, the third largest earth-filled dam in the world, is just one of the thirteen integrated irrigation and hydropower projects that comprise GAP, the Southeast Anatolian Project, designed and built by Turkish engineers and construction companies.

...We've been practicing!

After building modern Turkey, our contractors turned their attention to international projects.

With decades of experience behind them in designing and building motorways, bridges, dams, power plants, and all kinds of structures, Turkish contractors have captured eight percent of the international construction business. From the broiling deserts of North Africa to the freezing mountain terrain of Russia, Turkish engineers and construction crews have gained widespread recognition for their standards of excellence.

The success of our contractors reflects the enterprising nature of Turkish business. With more than half of the population of 61 million under age 23, Turkey is Europe's youngest nation. A culturally and ethnically diverse nation that is industrious, motivated and capable of building just about anything, from dams to satellite cities to cars, trucks and household appliances.

Many of the best known corporate names in the world discovered Turkey's long-term advantages years ago. As a technically-sound and globally-minded business partner. As a center for regional expansion. And as a modern and rewarding place to do business.

So if you are keen to build up your business, isn't it time you found out what so many already know: Turkey is the key place to be.

TURKEY
THE KEY

Herald Tribune

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Mideast Nuclear Moves

Russia and Iran

The United States, Russia and Iran are tangled in a nuclear thicket that threatens to impede disarming by Moscow while helping Tehran develop atomic weapons. That would qualify as a first-class failure in post-Cold War diplomacy and arms control. President Bill Clinton, President Boris Yeltsin and members of the U.S. Congress, all contributing to the problem, need to rethink their strategies.

Russia, desperate for hard currency and trying to keep its nuclear industry alive, wants to sell four nuclear reactors to Iran, which could use them to generate plutonium for bombs. Washington is trying diplomatically to get Moscow to cancel the deal outright. Not satisfied with the administration's approach, some in Congress are eager to retaliate by cutting off aid to Russia, including help to dismantle its nuclear arsenal.

The most likely outcome of all this is that Iran will get the reactors, the United States and Russia will be estranged, the destruction of Moscow's nuclear arsenal will slow and efforts to curb the spread of nuclear arms will be set back.

A wiser course would be for Washington to try with Iran what it did with North Korea — coax it into curbing its nuclear program before it gets the new reactors. The first step is to ask Moscow to hold up, but not necessarily cancel, work on the reactors. Then Washington needs to open a limited dialogue with Tehran with the aim of putting firmer restraints on its

nuclear program than required by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

Having signed that treaty and allowed international inspections, Iran has the right to obtain nuclear technology, including reactors, for peaceful purposes. Russia is not the only country willing to oblige; Germany and China are also interested. Yet Iran's interests are not purely peaceful. In exchange for the reactors, it should agree not to construct reprocessing facilities that could extract bomb-making plutonium from the reactor's spent nuclear fuel, and accept more intrusive international monitoring of its nuclear sites.

Making this strategy work will not be easy, but it has a better chance of success than shunning Iran, which would strengthen Tehran's militants, feed its paranoia and motivate it to build the bomb.

Denying aid to Russia is misguided. With U.S. assistance, some 3,200 warheads have been withdrawn from bases in Russia and the other republics. 750 missiles have been removed from launch silos and 600 missiles and bombers have been chopped up. The Russians have broken ground on a more secure storage installation for nuclear material. Russian research institutes, which have large amounts of weapons-useable material, are now cooperating with American nuclear labs to secure those stocks against theft or misuse.

Maintaining the current course will only benefit Iran and its hope of building nuclear arms. The United States and Russia can do better than that.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Egypt and Israel

Non-nuclear Egypt has complicated the effort to extend the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty by demanding that Israel, an undeclared nuclear power, commit itself to eventually signing. Otherwise the Egyptians say they will refuse to support the American goal of having everyone vote for indefinite extension when the matter comes up formally two months hence. It seems extremely unlikely that Israel will sign. But it could clarify the conditions in which it would accept the treaty restrictions that others are expected to bear.

Israel went nuclear, as did the two other undeclared nuclear countries, India and Pakistan, out of strategic insecurity. None of the three was prepared to be on someone else's "nuclear umbrella." Each decided not to sign the nonproliferation treaty — neither by declaring itself a nuclear power nor by cheating and signing up as an ostensibly non-nuclear power. India and Pakistan, in their threats to each other, have come to something of a regional balance, although a highly unstable one.

Israel is the lone nuclear power in its region, and obviously hopes to stay so. It knocked out the bomb program of one menacing foe, Iraq, in 1981. Now it seeks to mobilize world sentiment against the program of another, Iran. It argues, half openly, that its bomb is in responsible

hands, while Iran's prospective bomb would be in irresponsible ones. But its very possession casts a shadow over the region and incites others to try to match it.

If there is to be even a chance of a successful nonproliferation system, the countries attempting to achieve it will have to figure out a way to reassure the non-signers who can secretly make bombs (Israel, Pakistan, India) and both punish and secure the rest of the world against the more dangerous bunch, signers who cheat (Iraq, Iran, North Korea).

The non-signers have to be drawn into the political consultations that over time can perhaps moot their reasons for believing they need arms of mass destruction. No threatened nation, after all, is going to yield up its right of self-defense to an untested treaty or to someone else's uncertain protection. The cheaters, invariably totalitarian unconstrained by democratic process, by their actions announce unreliability, devious intent and contempt for international norms. They are the harder case, requiring more urgent monitoring and much more intense pressure.

Egypt has political as well as strategic reason to prod Israel. But it could strengthen its position and give evidence that it is not simply plying the old regional dispute with Israel by broadening its concern to cover Iran's nuclear intent as well.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Spying Among Friends

In all the rich and entertaining history of quarrels between the French and American governments, there has never been anything quite like this one. First, somebody leaked to a French newspaper, in glorious detail, the accusation that the CIA had repeatedly been caught spying on France. When a government catches a friendly country spying — which is not uncommon — it generally handles the affair with silent discretion. Not this time. In response, the White House suggested that the leaks were merely a desperate attempt to distract attention from a damaging scandal in Paris over wiretapping.

Both the charge and the countercharge are probably more or less correct. The State Department stiffly termed the French accusations unfounded, but did not quite deny them. A U.S. official acknowledges that in one case an agent was in fact caught "red-handed." The Americans were reportedly trying to get inside information on, among other things, the French negotiating position in trade talks.

As for the situation in France, an election campaign is in full cry. The present prime minister, Edouard Balladur, is running for president and until very recently had a long lead, but he has become entangled in a complicated scandal that has greatly diminished his standing in the polls. The scandal also involves his close ally and minister of the interior, Charles Pasqua. They approved a telephone tap that may or may not have been part of an attempt to discredit a judge who is investigating corruption in Mr. Balladur's party. It is not unreasonable to suppose that Mr. Balladur and Mr. Pasqua might have wanted to give France's voters something else to read about.

But there is more. In response to the

American hints about political motives, Mr. Pasqua has now said that the leaks came from the U.S. side. That has brought a furious denunciation from the U.S. Embassy that "this charge is neither true nor credible." Meanwhile, the quarrel spreads within the French government. The foreign minister, who is no great friend of Mr. Pasqua, announced that he was "scandalized" that the espionage dispute had become public, and proposed a government inquiry into the source of the leaks.

Neither France nor the United States is so popular with the other that an occasional poke with a sharp stick isn't a crowd-pleaser in domestic politics. The two governments generally work well together on the really important issues. But with the Cold War safely consigned to history, these two old allies evidently feel no great need to suppress their differences or to keep them out of public view.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Make Films or Be Invisible

For all the talk of multimedia and video on demand, feature films are still the driving force of all audio-visual media and where they establish their value is in cinema exhibition. Europe needs to retain its capacity to produce and exhibit its own films if it is to survive as a cultural force in a world where visual literacy is fast outstripping verbal literacy. A continent that has no self-image on its own screens, and none to represent it elsewhere, has become invisible.

— Ian Christie, commenting in *The Independent* on Sunday (London).

For Rights in China, the United Nations Can Do More

By Michael A. Santoro

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — A few days ago, the United States announced plans to slap 100 percent tariffs on a range of Chinese imports. Wu Yi, China's tough-talking trade minister, politely invited America back to the negotiating table. On Sunday in Beijing, the two sides announced an agreement.

But only nine months ago, Bill Clinton was forced to back down on human rights when China withheld a yearlong list of trade sanctions.

The intellectual property outcome should come as no surprise. The United States has used the same trade weapons to achieve similar concessions from a number of countries, including Mexico, Canada, India and Argentina.

Why did sanctions work for intellectual property but not for human rights? One reason is that despite the threat of economic retaliation from China, the American business community was united in support of intellectual property protection, whereas last year it lobbied vigorously against using sanctions to promote human rights. American firms regard theft of intellectual property as an impediment to prosperity. Human rights are viewed as irrelevant to profits.

Still, companies such as Chrysler are learning the hard way that civil and political rights are essential to free enterprise, and that the rule of law and an independent judiciary are critical to a stable business environment. The challenge for champions of human rights is to

hasten this change in business attitudes.

Another critical factor was that the tariffs to be imposed on China for violating intellectual property rights were precisely aimed. They would have minimized the impact on American firms and consumers by targeting Chinese goods readily available from other sources.

By contrast, the U.S. human rights policy threatened to remove most fa-

should therefore be applied with a lighter hand for a more limited tactical purpose — to communicate protest.

Economic sanctions to promote human rights will never yield the spectacular results achieved in intellectual property, particularly without the support of other nations. As was seen in South Africa, multilateral sanctions can effectively highlight and publicize human rights abuses.

However, even multilateral economic sanctions should not be seen as the sole or most effective means of promoting civil and political rights. Sanctions have to be supplemented by other tactics such as the publicity campaigns undertaken by groups like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International. Another useful policy would be "constructive engagement," that really promotes broadly based cultural exchange and mutual education, rather than the "commercial engagement" that has become the exclusive de facto of U.S. human rights policy.

The most important lesson is that international norms can most effectively be promoted through neutral international institutions. Just as advocates worked to include intellectual property standards and enforcement mechanisms in the mandate of the new World Trade Organization, so human rights proponents must focus attention on mobilizing the United Nations Human Rights Commission. Its potential has yet to be fully realized.

Beijing is strongly opposed to U.S. efforts to improve China's human rights

record at the annual meeting of the commission in Geneva next month.

The U.S. Embassy in Beijing reportedly opposed raising China's human rights performance in Geneva because it does not want to risk embarrassing Beijing and stoking anti-American sentiment as hard-line and moderate factions in the Chinese leadership maneuver for Deng Xiaoping's succession. But if not now, when? And if not in Geneva, where?

U.S. policymakers should also remember that last May, when the Clinton administration reversed itself and renewed China's most favored trading privileges, it announced that it would "seek to turn the attention of the UN rapporteurs concerned with human rights on the situation in China and step up its efforts, in cooperation with other states, to insist that the UN Human Rights Commission pass a resolution dealing with the serious human rights abuses in China."

If, after last year's MFTN flip-flop, Washington breaks yet another promise to make a case for international attention to China's rights record, what credibility will be left for its human rights policy? And if it is not willing to promote and defend human rights in a UN forum, how can it ask U.S. firms operating in China to adopt a human rights code of conduct?

The writer, a research associate in business ethics at the Harvard Business School, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Selling More American Guns to All and Sundry, Abroad as at Home

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — Concern for the spread of weapons of mass destruction is necessary, but it obscures the view of the costs and risks in the spread of major conventional weapons and big-ticket military hardware.

The administration conveys a sense of lacking a decent respect for the ways arms can be used not simply to deter and stabilize but also to embolden and provoke. In particular, what conveys this sense is the astonishing ascendancy of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown — Mr. Export Jobs — in an inter-departmental policy judgment traditionally and rightly dominated by the national security players.

This tilt puts on Bill Clinton a continuing burden to show that he still has the big picture in his mind and is not carelessly blowing regional sparks into fire. It should not be left to the professional arms control advocates and to a few congressional "liberal" to raise these sensible cautions.

Nuclear weapons are not yet, or not yet visibly, in rogue hands.

Those almost-top-of-the-line aircraft, tanks and missiles are in the hands of friends and allies, who for now anyway have not lost their balance. But these two categories of high-policy, high-politics and high-profits weaponry draw attention away from the alarming global traffic in the lesser but still potent arms that make possible most of the violence in the here-and-now violent states of the world.

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons, says a report of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, "is an endemic ingredient in conflicts from Bosnia to Cambodia, Somalia to Kashmir." Extensive use of such weapons as assault rifles, machine guns, land mines, light mortars and hand grenades "has led to hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of deaths in a wide range of

ethnic and nationalist conflicts."

Yet this traffic in low-tech, single-fighter hardware is virtually lost in the everyday static. It goes unregulated either by international agreement or by national restraint, or by popular insistence or by journalistic exposure. On the infrequent occasions when the matter does arise, it is often dismissed as something so common and pervasive as to be beyond remedy or change.

Cheapness and availability are the endearing "virtues" of this sort of weaponry to its customers, who operate in the buyer's market of a swollen post-Cold War global arms industry. For a lousy \$6 million, reports the American Academy, the Rwandan army purchased the wherewithal (70 light mortars, 10,000 high-explosive mortar shells, 2,000 RPG-7 rocket-propelled grenades, 450 Egyptian-made AK-47 assault rifles and 3 million rounds of ammunition) to join the big leagues, murder-wise.

Lieutenant General James R. Clapper Jr., defense intelligence chief, quoted by Arms Sales Monitor, observes that the world is awash in easily buyable lower-end weapons that can, among other things, raise the cost of American operations. That much of the trade runs through commercial or irregular channels makes it hard for states to count and hard to make states account for it, if anyone is interested in either counting or accounting in the first place.

A telling and largely unnoticed contradiction impedes those who might wonder what to do about the flow. How do we Americans limit abroad the very option for gun-bearing, with some of the very weapons, that Americans prize and passionately defend as a nation at home? We are at the miserable point where our contemplation of international arms control falters on our palpable aversion to domestic gun control.

The Washington Post.

Look at Russia as a Sort of France, Once Russia Defines Itself

By Thomas L. Friedman

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Ever since the French philosopher Voltaire carried on his famous 18th century pen-pal correspondence with Russia's Catherine the Great, there has been a special relationship between the Russian and French elites. I have been thinking that this old romance between Russia and France might have some modern-day applications.

American officials have been grumbling lately about a budding Russo-French alliance. Russia and France have teamed up against the United States to push for an early lifting of the United Nations sanctions on Iraq. They have also worked in tandem at times to ease the isolation of Serbia.

The Russians have even probed about joining NATO on the same terms as France — being part of the alliance but not part of its military command. And the Russians have clearly taken to the French national sport of poking a stick in Washington's eye to assert independence.

I don't believe there is any real Russo-French strategic alliance; it's more a coincidence of pragmatism.

Russia" if it sells nuclear reactors to Iran.

The Clinton administration responds with the other extreme. It apologizes for Boris Yeltsin, saying in effect: "Don't pay attention to that man behind the curtain. He's not really drunk. Chechnya was just an aberration, a speed bump on the road to democracy and blah, blah, blah." All of which only signals to the Russians that there is little cost to misbehavior.

In other words, right now we Americans have a conceptual approach toward Russia that does not fit the reality of Russia. We keep checking to see if the Russians have become like us, and when we discover that they haven't we want to either punish them in ways that only hurt reformers there, or turn a blind eye.

It is time we started thinking of Russia as being more like France and less like us — but only if the Russians are ready to do the same. You see, the French may disagree with us on issues. They might even kick our spies out of Paris. But it is virtually unimaginable that France would ever take a position that threatens fundamental U.S. national security interests. It is unlikely that Russia

today would take such a threatening position — but not unimaginable.

The reason for that difference is that France is an established democracy and an established state. It knows exactly who it is and where its borders are. The modern Russian state is basically three years old. It is not an established democracy, and it is not certain about its borders or who its citizens are. Russia today is America in 1779. That is 10 years before we agreed on a constitution and 82 years before we had our own civil war.

It would actually be healthy to think of Russia the way we think of France. That is, drawing red lines to define fundamental U.S. interests (and I think banning nuclear reactors for Iran is one of those), while learning to raise our eyebrows in other cases and say of the Russians what we say of the French: "What else do you expect? It's the French."

But we will only be able to treat Russia like France after the Russians learn to respect red lines the way the French do. Russia can only be France in our eyes after Russia decides who Russia is.

The New York Times.

It's 1995 and Not 1945, but Still Not Time to Shed Tears for Dresden

By Charles Fenyesi

WASHINGTON — It must be tempting to take the high ground of the present and declare that the destruction of Dresden was unnecessary and inhumane. From today's American perspective, colored by the memory of destroying Vietnamese villages in order to save them, the military cannot much longer be tempted to believe that over.

We have long known that power corrupts. Some thoughtful people also come to believe that overwhelming firepower overwhelms the rational mind, and that the more overwhelming the power, the more reasonable it becomes.

Americans standards defining excessive use of power have softened much in the past 50 years. Nowadays the U.S. government will do its utmost to avoid using military force, resorting instead to sanctions (as against Serbia) and imperfect documents (as with North Korea). And when in an extreme instance the president decides to strike, he refrains from crushing the enemy in his bunker (as in Saddam Hussein's case).

But in confronting Nazi Germany, it was the uninhibited use of overwhelming firepower — and its equivalent in diplomacy, insistence on unconditional surrender — that ultimately secured Allied victory. In the instances when the Allies differed — the needless reluctance to land Anglo-American forces in the Balkans, the sinister Soviet delay in keeping the Red Army out of Warsaw so that Germans could destroy it — the consequences lengthened the list of those eliminated by the Nazis.

Dresden was a strategic railway

transit hub. British military planners noted that it increasingly facilitated German troop movement between the eastern and western fronts. Anchored in the present, some commentators apply today's refined standards in evaluating a case of past tribulation. Without much thought given to the legal and emotional climate of the times they judge, they indict those on the Anglo-American side who had the power to punish and who used that power.

At best, such intellectual travel suggests "Star Trek" episodes of the Enterprise crew settling disputes by finding a smart compromise. At worst, the attempt projects a brand of self-righteousness that brings the good guys down to the level of the bad guys.

In a recent article in The Washington Post, Ken Ringle dolefully recalls the peaceful, highly civilized town of Dresden, miraculously spared from Allied air raids prior to the firebombing. But with the Germans' record of massacring civilian populations and destroying historic cities in many countries they invaded, would it have been realistic for the Allies to repress anger and banish all thought of revenge?

Given the hatred that the Germans caused, could there have been a decision in

Asia Markets Brace For a Selling Wave

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Stock markets in Asia, already vulnerable to rising interest rates and withdrawal of funds to perceived safer havens in the West, were bracing for heavy falls on Monday following reports of large losses in speculative trading in Singapore by the British merchant bank Barings PLC.

Bankers and brokers said Sunday that the futures trading arm of Barings in Singapore had run up losses amounting to at least \$400 million (\$630 million).

The scale of the problem at Barings, a major force in Asian securities trading, was totally unexpected.

"It will spook people all over the region, and the markets are going to fall as a result," said Paul Schulte, regional strategist for Asia-Pacific equities at CS First Boston (Hong Kong) Ltd.

Securites houses that have dealings with Barings were frantically checking the extent of their outstanding orders with the bank to determine how much they were owed.

"They are worried that Barings might not be able to pay up," a Singapore broker said.

BANK: Barings of London Reels From Crippling Loss

Continued from Page 1
home market regulator for the London-based group.

If any central bank had to step forward and put cash into Barings, it had to be the Bank of England, said a spokesman for the British central bank. He noted though that "there are precedents for injecting cash and there are precedents for not injecting cash."

The most notable example of the Bank of England balking at a bailout was the collapse of BCCI. The spokesman said that generally the central bank would add cash only in situations where there was a danger of what he termed "systemic risk," meaning a chain reaction in global markets.

At Barings headquarters in the London financial district, the one thing that was clear on Sunday was that its independence had come to an end.

"It has just been a nightmare," said a source close to Barings on Sunday. "This sort

of thing happens on Wall Street, not here."

Long considered the archetype of pin-striped British merchant banking, Barings boasts a distinguished history that stretches back to 1762 and includes a role in financing the Louisiana Purchase by the United States.

Its history also includes a disastrous series of loans made in Argentina more than a century ago. Losses on those loans forced the bank briefly into bankruptcy in 1890.

At that time the Bank of England stepped in to save what was then the country's premier merchant bank. The central bank pressed other British financial houses to contribute £16.5 million to a lifeboat fund for Barings and the Bank of England contributed an additional £1 million.

According to the Barings source, the current problem first became apparent around midday on Friday in Singapore.

CHINA: Intellectuals Petition for Probe of Corruption

Continued from Page 1
that party officials annually spend billions of dollars in public funds giving banquets for one another and billions more buying luxury cars for private use, the petition said an "absence of values" and a "collapse of faith" had led to a "poisoning of the nation's soul by political corruption."

The petition argues that China's future can be best insured by breaking the monolithic lock of the party and empowering the Chinese with the "sacred right of freedom of speech," freedom of the press and truly independent legislative and judicial bodies.

The list of signers includes Wang Ruoshui and Wu Xuecan, both People's Daily editors

removed for their pro-democracy views. It also includes Chen Ziming, a leading dissident who was released from prison in May under pressure from President Bill Clinton and who is now under house arrest.

Western diplomats here, many of whom express alarm over growing corruption, said the 12 signers had taken a substantial risk of arrest and persecution given the repressive political climate as China awaits the death of Mr. Deng, who is 90 and whose health has declined significantly in the last 12 months.

Corruption has become a pervasive problem in China at all levels of government. In August 1993, President Jiang Zemin opened an anti-corruption drive, warning that "the corrupt-

tion phenomenon is a virus that is invading the healthy flesh of the party and state institutions."

But with few exceptions, the 18-month-old anti-corruption campaign has conspicuously exempted high-level party and military officials from the target lists of prosecutors. Yet there are widespread popular perceptions of corruption in the ranks of senior party cadres.

The anti-corruption campaign has been sacrificed in the name of party unity," a Western diplomat said.

The dissidents' petition was delivered this weekend to the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, whose annual sessions open this week.

JUNK: Soviet-Era Litter in Cosmos

Continued from Page 1
form. The danger is due to the speed at which the drops of coolant are traveling rather than their radioactivity.

Although the droplets are circular and small — the observed ones are 0.6 centimeters to 2.0 centimeters, or up to about the size of a quarter — they still pack an enormous punch that can ruin or damage satellites, especially such fragile parts as sensors and solar energy panels.

"Liquid droplets moving at 10 kilometers a second relative to a spacecraft might as well be solid," Dr. Kessler said. "They do just as much damage." He added that the droplets were too small to completely shatter a whole spacecraft and thus would have no appreciable impact on the risk of a chain reaction of colliding debris.

For more than two decades, starting in 1967, nuclear reactors were used by the Soviet Union to power low-flying radar satellites that spied on the movements of Western warships. The nuclear reactors made more electricity than the solar cells of regular satellites, allowing the use of energy-hungry radar equipment.

In all, 33 nuclear-powered spy satellites were launched into orbits about 150 miles up, where they worked for a few months at best before reactors were switched off.

As a safety precaution, Moscow boosted the old reactors into parking orbits roughly 600 miles up, keeping them from re-entering the atmosphere for

hundreds of years and allowing their most deadly nuclear fission products to decay. Sending the reactors higher than that into less-crowded orbits, would have required more fuel and was probably the main factor that made the parking orbits relatively low.

In 1978, a complete failure brought one satellite crashing down on northern Canada, scattering radioactive debris. The last of the spy class quit working in 1988.

The first hint of trouble came in the late 1980s as NASA began detailed studies of orbital debris in preparation for building a large space station, which was seen as potentially threatening to damage or destruction by space junk.

Last year, the NASA team asked the government to query the Russians about the possibility that their old reactors were leaking. "The answer," Dr. Kessler said, "was yes."

The debris, Dr. Kessler said in an interview, is too high to disturb the planned space station. But it will force designers to take new precautions to shield satellites. Among the unknowns, he added, are how much more of the coolant is likely to dribble out in the coming years and decades. So far, only a tiny fraction has leaked.

The great corrosiveness of the sodium, he said, gives no cause for optimism.

Dr. Kessler said a meeting with the Russians was scheduled for March to try to learn more about the design.

KONFIDENZ
Ariel Dorfman. 177 pages. \$17.
Farrar Straus Giroux.

Reviewed by
Marie Arana-Ward

A PHONE rings in a hotel room in Paris. A woman answers it. In the ensuing nine-hour conversation an extraordinary story unfolds with hypnotic and harrowing urgency.

The woman, Barbara, has been lured to Paris with the promise that she will see her lover, Martin, a man engaged in overseas resistance work against a fascist regime. For half the novel we do not know what their country is, nor do we know what the political inclinations of the characters are. We only know that like Barbara we have traveled to that room and to this story blind, as an anxious lover might, putting our trust into an unidentified voice, a clever interlocutor, a cunning mind who has yet to reveal his motive. And, we understand with an impending sense of dread: Someone is watching. Once again, Ariel Dorfman — author of the novels "Mascara," "The Last Song of Manuel Sendero" and "Widows," as well as of Roman Polanski's latest film "Death and the Maiden" — explores conventional writing techniques to produce a work that tests the boundaries of contemporary fiction. "Konfidenz" is a house of mirrors, forcing readers to look within and question not only

their own notions of political loyalty and ideals, but also truth and imagination, love and the very nature of trust.

As Dorfman's story progresses, we learn more about Barbara's telephonic manipulation. He claims to be Martin's friend, and yet he leads Barbara into an obsessive, erotic exchange in which it becomes clear that he wants something from her that is more than merely sexual. Paradoxically, however, the more we learn about the place, the time and the characters who inhabit Leon's story, the more mysterious Leon's motives become. We slip imperceptibly from a world of political certitude into a labyrinth of human frailty and dependence.

Barbara listens to Leon, mesmerized. "The worst thing that can happen to anybody happened to my father," he tells her. "He fell in love with his own pain."

"Why do you think that's the

worst thing . . ." she probes, hungry for a clue.

"Because you end up not having a place in your heart for anybody else's pain. Look at what he did to me."

Barbara is at once repelled and drawn to the disembodied voice who claims to know her better than her missing lover. As their conversation unfolds, she begins to doubt that Martin ever existed as she knew him; and, as she allows Leon's neuroses and imagination to curl their way into her life, she comes to realize that she will be as much a slave to these as she is to this concrete room and its telephone.

Ultimately, this slender novel deals with the tenuousness of human identity and the fine line we walk between meaningfulness and oblivion. In the inexhaustible engine of history, Dorfman seems to say, we all face the danger of losing a sense of who we are. An Argentine-born Chilean who was exiled after the 1973 coup that ousted

Marie Arana-Ward is on the staff of *The Washington Post*.

INTERNATIONAL

FRANCE: A New Spy Game

Continued from Page 1

their own game by the Americans, and they did not like it. France's anxiety about the changing goals of the spy trade in the post-Cold War era, with intelligence agents striving to boost commerce as much as national security, may have been one of the major factors that led to an extraordinary clash last week between two of the world's oldest allies.

A French request that the United States repatriate five Americans accused of political and economic espionage was made public Wednesday in the newspaper *Le Monde*, weeks after the request was first made. The disclosure broke a hallowed tradition that friendly intelligence services should work out their differences with great discretion.

But the nature of the espionage reflects the intense competition of the global marketplace that risks becoming a source of serious tensions among Western allies no longer united to face a common enemy.

A congressional study showed in 1993 that the United States had grabbed a 73 percent share of the world market in arms exports, a level two to three times higher than at any time in the past three decades.

France, as the maker of Exocet missiles, Mirage fighter planes and submarines, desperately wants to break the U.S. stranglehold and sustain its costly arms industries.

In addition, France has emerged as the principal U.S. rival for the sale of commercial aircraft, aerospace technology, telecommunications and other high-priced exports, areas in which France has provided government financing or subsidies.

But the nature of the espionage reflects the intense competition of the global marketplace that risks becoming a source of serious tensions among Western allies no longer united to face a common enemy.

John Halsley, founder and president of the land trust, contends, "You should tax land based on its use, not on its potential, or that becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy."

AMERICAN TOPICS

How to Keep a Farm From Being Subdivided

Last month, the Peconic Land Trust in Southampton, New York, on Long Island, received one of the most significant donations in its 12-year history — 192.45 acres (nearly 80 hectares) of prime farmland and open space near Amagansett.

"It gets the property out of my estate," said the donor, Deborah Ann Light, of Sag Harbor. "I bought this land many years ago and I wouldn't want to develop one blade of it. But now it's appraised at its highest and best possible use and ultimately that means development and houses. I feel it's a sin to build housing on quality farmland."

Federal estate tax law provides for assessing farmland at a value lower than its development potential, provided that it continues to be farmed.

Ms. Light's estate will not be liable for estate taxes on the Amagansett property when she dies, and she also can use the land's \$3.785-million value as a charitable gift deduction on her income taxes, over six years.

John Halsley, founder and president of the land trust, contends, "You should tax land based on its use, not on its potential, or that becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy."

About People

William F. Buckley, the conservative col-

umnist whose "Firing Line" program is televised, but not financed, by the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, takes Senator Larry Pressler, Republican of South Dakota, to task for a 16-page questionnaire. Addressed to the corporation, it demanded answers within two weeks "substantiated with written materials, documents, memos, meeting notes, contracts etc."

Mr. Buckley commented, "The 16 pages clogged with such questions would take a serious scholar armed with subpoena powers not two weeks to answer, but two decades." Indeed, "If Gibson had been given such a questionnaire on the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, he'd have said the hell with it."

Short Takes

Earth would be in tough shape without the moon, Joel Achenbach writes in the "Why Things Are" column of *The Washington Post*. The moon's gravity stabilizes the motions of the Earth. "Without the moon," Mr. Achenbach writes, "the Earth might wobble a lot more, with dramatic changes every few million years. The result would be weather so wacky that higher forms of life could never have evolved. So be thankful for the moon. The moon is our friend. Good night, moon."

George Barnes, an electronics company executive in Van Nuys, California, received a fax from a Barcelona company offering to act as a distributor. It assured him that "our company disposes of highly qualified personnel in order to give technical support to our customers."

International Herald Tribune



THE PUSH TO GET HOME — Indonesians boarding buses in Jakarta on Sunday for the trip home to celebrate the Id al Fitri holiday on Friday, which marks the end of Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting.

TRADE: U.S.-China Pact

Continued from Page 1
enforce laws protecting intellectual property.

The agreement appears to defuse one of the more explosive issues in current U.S.-Chinese relations.

Although the steep tariffs Washington threatened to impose would have affected only a fraction of the roughly \$37 billion worth of Chinese-made goods the United States imported last year, failure to reach an accord would have heightened tensions between the two countries.

Beijing had threatened to retaliate by blocking U.S. companies from obtaining contracts in the country and had singled out the Big Three automakers for possible retribution. The three are competing for the right to invest in a venture that would make a family car for the Chinese market. Beijing also threatened to prevent the biggest U.S. exporter to China, Boeing, from getting new contracts for airplane sales.

The threats were seen as an effort to prod the American business community into persuading the U.S. trade negotiators to abandon certain demands in the dispute. While some American companies expressed concern about a possible trade war, many others backed the U.S. negotiators.

With the nation's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping, reported to be failing health, the talks over intellectual property were also seen by some analysts as a test of the political will of China's remaining leaders. Whether they can control bootleggers within their own borders could be an indicator of their authority because many of the pirate factories have been ventures at least partly owned by well-connected state-owned companies or government ministries.

For their part, the French are renowned for their industrial espionage against the United States. In the 1980s, they infiltrated agents at high levels into enterprises such as Corning Glass, Texas Instruments, Boeing and Bell Helicopter Textron. Before they were discovered — and quietly transferred out of the United States — the spies were able to pass along invaluable information to French companies about processes and techniques developed by American rivals.

Now the French fear that the Americans are playing the same game, but more aggressively.

French officials contend that in the Saudi and the Brazilian cases, U.S. agents went beyond Mr. Woolsey's mandate of reporting bribes and conveyed the secret financing terms of French companies to their U.S. competitors. That information, the French claim, helped Boeing and Raytheon match the offers and clinch the deals.

FBI officials say that Mr. Ivanov, 54, is believed to live among a Russian émigré community in Brooklyn, though he is rarely seen. No charges have been brought against him, but sources said he was being investigated as part of a broad inquiry into Russian organized crime in New York that could lead to indictments in the coming months. Attempts by the Washington Post to locate Mr. Ivanov were unsuccessful.

Russian organized-crime groups, said the FBI director, Louis J. Freeh, who visited

Moscow last summer, are "a new transnational enemy, one which is very powerful, very mobile and very well supported around the world."

It is nowhere more so than in Russia. Many Russians, including President Yeltsin, regard organized crime as the main threat to the post-Communist era's brave new economic and political reforms. Mr. Yeltsin has launched at least three crackdowns on crime, giving Russia the highest incarceration rate in the world, and some of the most crowded jails, but doing little to dent the popular conviction that organized crime is ruining the country. In virtually every poll, Russians list crime as the No. 1 problem.

The overwhelming majority of Russians are haunted by an oppressive feeling of defenselessness before criminals." Mr. Yeltsin said in a speech to Parliament last week.

At various times in the past year, the Russian police have said that as few as 174 and as many as 5,800 criminal gangs are at work in the country. Russian citizens would surely include other groups — government officials, mostly businessmen and bankers and, especially, the police themselves — on the list.

At the top of the pyramid are men such as Mr. Ivanov. Freed from prison in 1991, five years before his term was to expire, Mr. Ivanov decided to set up operations in New York, a move some federal officials portray as a milestone in the Russian group's expansion.

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CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

Rank	Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield	Rank	Name	Ccy	Maturity	Price	Yield
1	Belgian Franc					94	Germany	6	04/20/16	81.4743	7.3400
2	Belgium	7	04/29/99	97.9300	7.1500	95	Treuheld	6½	03/26/99	98.3550	6.8200
3	British Pound					101	Treuheld	5%	05/22/95	100.3260	8.5400
4	JPC	9%	02/16/95	100.1250	9.1100	107	Treuheld	6½	04/25/95	98.0475	6.2500
5	Swd / nrbz	9%	02/21/95	101.3750	9.2500	118	Germany	7½	10/21/92	99.4500	7.2200
6	Canadian Dollar					119	Germany	7½	01/21/93	96.4240	7.2400
7	Ireland	8%	10/31/97	99.3750	8.4200	120	World Bank	4½	07/22/94	102.1250	4.4500
8	Abber Nat'l T5	8%	02/23/94	83.3750	8.1600	125	World Bank	4½	03/20/93	100.0800	6.3700
9	Danish Krone					141	World Bank	4½	03/20/93	89.4200	6.5400
10	Denmark	7	12/19/94	85.5200	8.2700	142	Finland	2%	01/11/97	96.3000	2.8800
11	Denmark	6	05/15/93	95.1200	8.2100	143	World Bank	5%	03/20/92	102.7250	4.9800
12	Denmark	9	11/15/95	101.6000	8.6400	145	World Bank	5%	03/20/92	100.5000	2.8800
13	Denmark	9	11/15/95	94.1500	8.2400	146	World Bank	5%	03/20/92	102.1250	4.9800
14	Denmark	9	11/15/95	92.1200	8.2400	147	Finland	3%	02/11/98	99.1250	3.5800
15	Denmark	9	11/15/95	92.4000	8.2400	148	Salinob FRN	2%	12/31/97	99.5100	2.5800
16	Denmark	6	12/10/93	91.5000	8.5800	149	Finland	3%	02/12/98	99.5100	2.5800
17	Denmark	9	11/15/95	102.4000	8.7900	150	Nordic	4½	02/21/93	100.0000	4.1000
18	Denmark	9	10/10/95	100.2000	9.1400	151	KFM Int'l FRN	7½	01/24/97	100.8500	7.7400
19	Denmark	zero	04/05/95	99.2222	5.4300	152	Portugal	12½	03/01/96	102.3200	12.2100
20	Denmark	5%	07/03/95	98.6500	5.3800	153	Spanish Pesos	2	05/20/94	98.0000	10.0000
21	Denmark	5%	08/10/95	97.4500	5.3800	154	Spain	11½	01/21/97	99.3500	11.4500
22	Denmark	5%	11/15/95	98.8000	5.3800	155	Spain	11	01/21/97	99.5443	11.4500
23	Denmark	5%	07/03/95	98.3300	5.3800	156	Spain	10½	01/21/97	99.0799	10.5000
24	Denmark	5%	11/15/95	98.3300	5.3800	157	Spain	7	01/21/97	97.3889	8.8300
25	Denmark	5%	11/15/95	98.3300	5.3800	158	Spain	10½	01/21/97	98.5000	11.0000
26	Denmark	5%	11/15/95	98.3300	5.3800	159	Sweden	3½	01/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
27	Denmark	5%	11/15/95	98.3300	5.3800	160	Sweden	4½	01/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
28	Deutsche Mark					161	Sweden	5%	02/28/97	99.8100	4.1000
29	Netherlands	7½	01/01/04	97.8750	7.3800	162	Sweden	6%	02/28/97	99.8100	4.1000
30	Netherlands	5%	11/25/99	100.3400	6.9800	163	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
31	Netherlands	6½	07/01/99	97.7900	6.5200	164	Portugal FRN	12½	03/01/96	102.3200	12.2100
32	Netherlands	7½	01/21/95	103.3675	7.7400	165	Spanish Pesos	2½	05/20/94	98.0000	10.0000
33	Netherlands	7½	01/21/95	101.5500	7.7400	166	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
34	Netherlands	7½	01/21/95	101.5500	7.7400	167	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
35	Netherlands	8%	07/20/91	104.8800	7.5700	168	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
36	Netherlands	8%	03/20/96	102.7900	6.7200	169	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
37	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	170	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
38	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	171	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
39	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	172	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
40	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	173	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
41	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	174	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
42	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	175	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
43	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	176	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
44	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	177	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
45	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	178	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
46	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	179	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
47	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	180	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
48	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	181	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
49	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	182	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
50	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	183	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
51	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	184	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
52	Netherlands	8%	02/20/95	102.4267	6.8400	185	Sweden	6%	02/21/97	99.8100	4.1000
53	Germany FRN	5%	07/30/04	98.3200	5.3420	186	France OAT	6	04/25/94	85.0000	7.0000
54	Germany	6%	07/20/01	100.2200	6.3100	187	France BTAN	6½	02/14/94	97.5000	6.4500
55	Germany	6%	07/01/99	97.7900	6.5200	188	UK T-note	5%	01/21/97	97.1500	6.3700
56	Germany	6%	07/01/99	103.3675	7.7400	189	UK T-note	5%	01/21/97	97.1500	6.3700
57	Germany	6%	07/01/99	101.5500	7.7400	190	UK T-note	5%	01/21/97	97.1500	6.3700
58	Germany	6%	07/01/99	101.5500	7.7400	191	UK T-note	5%	01/21/97	97.1500	6.3700
59	Germany	6%	07/01/99	101.5500	7.7400	192	UK T-note	5%	01/21/97	97.1500	6.3700
60	Germany	6%	07/01/99	101.5500	7.7400	193	UK T-note	5%	01/21/97	97.1500	6.3700
61	Germany	6%	07/01/99	101.5500	7.7400	194	UK T-note	5%	01/21/97	97.1500	6.3700
62	Germany	6%	07/01/99	101.5500	7.7400	195	UK T-note	5%	01/21/97	97.1500	6.3700
63	Germany	6%	07/01/99								

BUSINESS / FINANCE

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CYBERSCAPE

Creative Labs Shifts Lanes On Information Highway

By Laurie Flynn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For the last five years, Creative Labs Inc. has been doing more than just riding the multimedia wave that is sweeping the personal computer industry. With its Sound Blaster equipment, many people say, Creative Labs helped invent the wave.

Beyond its sound cards, which are circuit boards that can be inserted inside personal computers, the company has also become leading seller of multimedia upgrade kits, or all-in-one packages that turn a plain-vanilla PC into one that can provide sound and video using a sound card, speakers and a CD-ROM drive.

But Creative Labs like many multimedia companies, is finding itself squeezed by the industry it helped create.

As computers increasingly are sold with sound cards and multimedia built in, and the older computers without sound equipment are taken out of service, Creative Labs is hoping to sustain its strong growth by increasing sales to computer makers and broadening into new areas.

At first glance, the pressure on Creative Labs, which is based in Milpitas, California, is hard to find. Earlier this month, Creative Technology Ltd., its Singapore-based parent company, announced that sales for the second quarter had more than doubled, to more than \$400 million, from the corresponding period last year — turning 1994 into the company's first billion-dollar calendar year.

CompUSA, the largest U.S. computer retailer, called Christians 1994 its best season yet for sales of multimedia upgrade kits.

"The future looks very promising for us," Sim Wong Hoo, chairman and co-founder of Creative Technology, said. Creative Technology, one of Singapore's largest computer equipment companies, was founded in 1981 by Mr. Sim, who is one of Singapore's most visible success stories.

Company executives said they expected the market for multimedia upgrades to peak in 1996. But industry analysts said that time had already arrived. Of the PCs purchased in the last six months of 1994, two-thirds had CD-ROM drives, according to Odyssey Corp., a market research company in San Francisco.

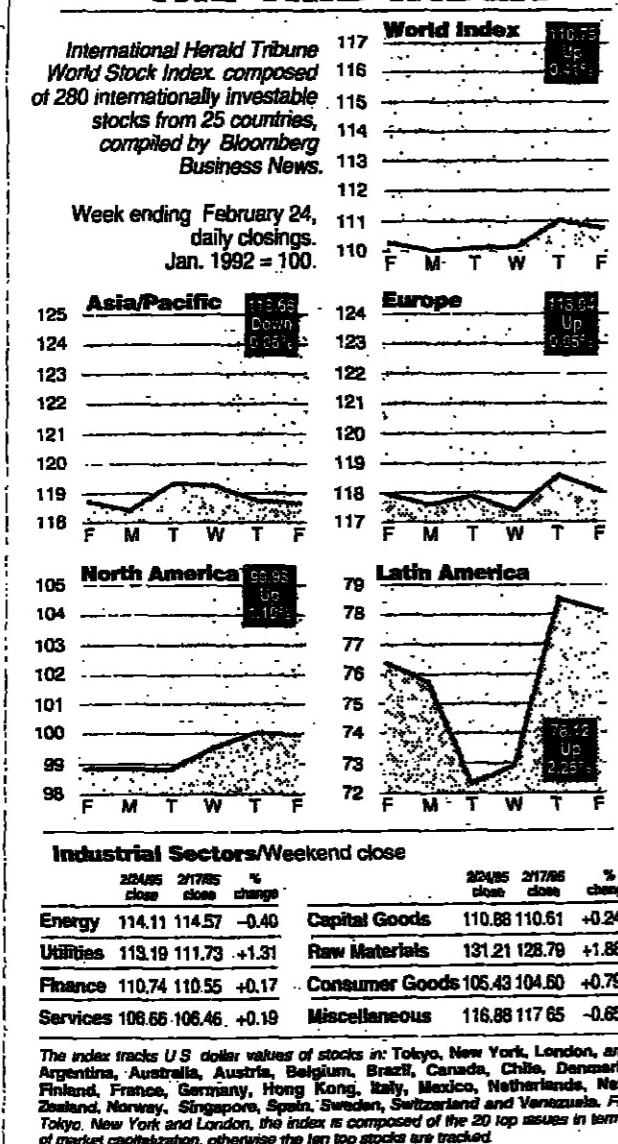
The problem the numbers reflected in the U.S. is that the market has "matured," said Jeff Matthews, a general partner with Ram Partners LP, a money management company in Greenwich, Connecticut, that invests high technology. "Most consumers can go out and buy a great PC with all this stuff built into it."

Indeed, most of the growth in the most recent quarter came in Europe. Growth in the United States was down, to 23 percent growth in the quarter ended in December from 60 percent growth in

See COMPUTER, Page 13



THE TRIB INDEX



CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates							
Amsterdam	1.627	2.615	0.7373	0.9713	0.741	5.645	1.2747
Brussels	1.628	2.615	0.7373	0.9713	0.741	5.645	1.2747
Frankfurt	1.607	2.589	0.7362	0.9692	0.735	5.605	1.2654
London (g)	1.585	2.551	0.7351	0.9681	0.729	5.578	1.2586
Madrid	1.582	2.554	0.7354	0.9684	0.729	5.585	1.2581
Paris	1.582	2.554	0.7354	0.9684	0.729	5.585	1.2581
New York (n)	1.582	2.554	0.7354	0.9684	0.729	5.585	1.2581
Paris	1.574	2.545	0.7351	0.9681	0.729	5.578	1.2578
Tokyo	1.525	2.412	0.7305	0.9635	0.724	5.170	1.2075
Toronto	1.501	2.281	0.727	0.9583	0.724	5.170	1.2075
Zurich	1.507	1.959	0.7267	0.9577	0.724	5.170	1.2075
1ECU	1.294	0.895	0.7078	0.9277	0.707	4.076	1.2011
1SDR	1.493	0.921	0.7102	0.9295	0.7102	4.675	1.2097

Close rates in Amsterdam, London, Madrid, Paris, New York, Toronto and Zurich. Figures in other centers.
a. To buy one pound; b. To buy one dollar; c. Units of 100; d. Not quoted; e. Not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per \$	Corridor	Per \$	Currency	Per \$	Corridor	Per \$
American peso	1.00	0.94	1.07	Mex. peso	5.685	5.45	5.915
Austral. \$	1.2423	1.2123	1.2723	N. Zealand \$	1.578	1.545	1.610
Austrian schill.	0.8243	0.8103	0.8383	Pak. rupee	1.074	1.045	1.104
Brazil real	0.824	0.8204	0.8284	British shill.	2.423	2.405	2.441
Chinese yuan	0.8224	0.8124	0.8324	Russ. ruble	42.910	41.89	43.93
Danish krone	1.281	1.252	1.312	Saudi riyal	3.75	3.67	3.82
Egyptian pound	3.792	3.695	3.895	Sing. \$	1.625	1.605	1.645
Finn. markka	4.5798	4.5523	4.6073	Venez. boliv.	169.37	165.34	173.38

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5894	1.5971	1.6047	Canadian dollar	1.3765	1.3865	1.3935
Deutsche mark	1.4882	1.4668	1.4645	Japanese yen	91.34	91.34	91.35
Swiss franc	1.3468	1.3438	1.3422				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indesit Bank (Brussels); Banco Comercial de Hispano (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SOFI). Other data from Bloomberg, Reuters and AP.

CYBERSCAPE

Creative Labs Shifts Lanes On Information Highway

By Laurie Flynn
New York Times Service

PARIS — Like a mutant virus that confounds and distresses the medical profession, the upset unfolding in the European currency market is causing concern because it differs radically from previous crises and looks to be immune to the traditional remedies.

For openers, what is happening in the exchange market, the seemingly inexorable rise of the Deutsche mark, does not even merit the label "crisis" because there is no echo of distress in domestic financial markets.

Although not yet a financial crisis, analysts agree that what is happening is a political crisis being played out in the currency market — a reflection of the distrust of policymakers' ability to deal with disturbingly large budget deficits and outsized debt burdens, notably in Italy and Spain, and a fear of political instability in France and Britain.

The most troubling aspect of the fall

in European currencies against the mark, said Avinash Persaud, London-based analyst at J. P. Morgan & Co., is that the rates have dropped on an astounding small volume, indicating speculators were not at work. The declines "were not driven by flows," he reported. "The flows were actually low."

Nor, Mr. Persaud added, was there any sign that the declines were driven by increased activity in the options or futures markets.

Nevertheless, the lira and the peseta ended the week at record lows against the mark, with the lira at 1121.20 per mark, and the peseta at 88.10. The French franc, at 3.51 per mark, was 1 percent above its all-time low, and sterling, at 2.32 DM, hovered 0.6 percent above its low.

What is more, the peseta was a mere 4.3 percent away from the floor rate of 91.91 per mark. The outer limits of exchange rates have never been tested since the range was widened to 15 percent from the previous 2.25 percent

in the wake of the 1993 crisis in the exchange-rate mechanism of the European Monetary System. The enlarged trading band was intended to eliminate the danger of renewed crises that had forced London and Rome to withdraw their currencies from the fixed exchange rate system.

A test of the 15 percent range "would be a blow to policymakers," John Lipsky of Salomon Brothers Inc. in New York said. It would mean "markets are challenging policymakers to manipulate events without fundamental policy reforms," he added.

For Mr. Persaud, there are two troubling aspects to the current situation: the relatively low volume of actual trading and the absence of any tension in money-market rates. Normally, short-term interest rates of currencies under attack are pushed up as speculators borrow money to sell for the strong currency.

"It says that money is not fleeing the weak currencies," he said, "but rather

that the market is revaluing the Deutsche mark." This is a significant distinction, he added, because it means that "the revaluation may not be short-lived; it likely will persist and there's not much central banks can do about it."

Traditionally, central banks have been able to thwart speculation by purchasing their own, weakening currencies and by raising short-term interest rates to punitive levels, making it too expensive to go short.

Money market rates are virtually unchanged on the week in Spain, France and Britain. Three-month rates have risen in Italy, but not by as much as the Bank of Italy's 0.75 percentage point rate increase Tuesday. Government bond prices are virtually stable, except in Italy where yields on 10-year paper rose a quarter of a point — hardly surprising given the increase in the bank rate.

Equity prices declined, but not dramatically — down 0.2 percent in London, 0.3 percent in Madrid, 1 percent

in Paris and nearly 5 percent in Milan. A similar decoupling is also evident in the United States, where the dollar has fallen 1.3 percent against the mark while stock and bond prices rose.

The basic worry, said Andres Drobny at CS First Boston in London, is that the present weakness in currency values could trigger an increase in trading activity fueled by a flight of capital. That could ignite a vicious cycle of rising inflation feeding additional currency weakness.

The lira, nearly halved in value since the 1992 crisis, is already "vastly undervalued," Brendan Brown of Mitsubishi International Finance in London asserted, and a further decline, which would give a boost to an already strained export industry, could only fuel inflation.

Italy's interest-rate increase did nothing to help the lira and — by raising the cost of domestic debt —

See CURRENCY, Page 13

Currency Markets Catch a Bad Cold From Politics

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Like a mutant virus that confounds and distresses the medical profession, the upset unfolding in the European currency market is causing concern because it differs radically from previous crises and looks to be immune to the traditional remedies.

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As U.S. Underwriter Collapses, Prices of Its Issues Tumble

By Floyd Norris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hanover Sterling & Co., a brokerage firm best known for bringing public a firm launched by Lawrence Taylor, the former linebacker for the New York Giants, went out of business Friday.

The collapse of the firm left stocks it had brought public without support, and they plunged in price, losing from 57 percent to 80 percent of their value.

Hanover executives could not be reached for comment Friday, but in recent weeks the New York firm had been under pressure because it had been buying shares of companies that it brought public to support their prices. Hanover had complained pri-

vately to the Securities and Exchange Commission about activity by short-sellers, who had bet that prices of the stocks would fall.

The firm stopped making markets in its stocks at 11:09 A.M., and they soon plunged. Regulatory officials, who asked not to be named, said the suspension of trading came after an official of the National Association of Securities Dealers asked to review the company's books and was not allowed to do so. Hanover Sterling's phones were not answered later in the day.

An official with the association said Hanover had not been able to show it was in compliance with rules regarding minimum capital for brokerage firms.

Brokerage firms are not under any legal obligation to support the prices of the stocks they bring public, but

they sometimes choose to do so in order to maintain the appearance of an orderly market.

Stock in All-Pro Products, the company Mr. Taylor formed, fell \$3.75 a unit to \$2.125. All-Pro, which was conceived as a seller of a sports drink to compete with Gatorade, had been developing a virtual-reality game system and sells a corrugated-packaging system for commercial users. Its units, which consist of one share and one warrant to buy another share, were first sold to the public at \$5 in 1993 and became one of that year's hottest initial public offerings, rising as high as \$16.25.

Other stocks connected to Hanover Sterling suffered even more. Environmetrics fell \$7.75 a share, to \$2.25. Mister Jay Fashions plunged \$12.625,

to \$5.50. Play Co. Toys dropped \$7.48, to \$3.25 a share, falling to \$2.125.

Hanover Sterling's most recent underwriting was Panax Pharmaceuticals, a company that seeks to develop drugs from plants. It went public in January at \$5 for a unit, consisting of one share and one warrant to buy a share. The units traded as high as \$23 the first day. They plunged \$10.17, to \$6.94, on Friday.

Like many small stocks, those underwritten by Hanover Sterling wound up being owned by the firm's own customers, and were not widely disseminated. As rumors spread in recent weeks that Hanover was facing financial problems, traders hoping to profit from them seem to have stepped up shorting of those stocks.

Last week the firm asked the Securities and Exchange Commission to suspend trading in its stocks, pending an inquiry of the short-selling, but the agency did not act.

Part of the plunge in shares no doubt reflected fear that Hanover might have large inventories of the stocks that might come to the market.

Hanover Sterling's brief taste of fame came after All-Pro stock zoomed in late 1993, during Mr. Taylor's final season with the Giants. Mr. Taylor, the company's chairman and chief executive, said he had advised his teammates to buy the stock and that some had done so, and expressed confidence that the stock would continue rising. Michael Stone, the president of the company, emphasized that Hanover Sterling's problems were not related to his company.

Petrofina Takes Control of Factory

BRUSSELS (AFP) — The Belgian petroleum group Petrofina SA has taken complete control of the polypropylene producer Montefina's factory in Fehy, Belgium, buying up the 50 percent stake held by the Italian group Montedison SpA.

The move, announced Saturday, is in line with Montedison's pledge to the European Commission to pull out of Montefina after the Commission gave the go-ahead last June for creation of Monell, a joint-venture between Montedison and Royal Dutch/Shell.

Montefina is Europe's largest polypropylene producer.

CEO Alleged to Sell Firm's Property

MUNICH (Bloomberg) — Dieter Bock, the main shareholder and chief executive of Lohrlo PLC, sold apartments the company owned in Germany to his own German companies, in part through straw men, the newswEEKLY Focus reported in an article in Monday's edition.

The sale of apartments in southwestern Germany for 350 million Deutsche marks (\$235 million) would be a criminal violation of British law, the magazine said. Focus said liquidity in Mr. Bock's business empire has been sinking rapidly, and that he is relying on his banks, especially Credit Lyonnais SA's Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft AG and Dresdner Bank AG, to keep it afloat.

Murdoch Faces New Legal Woes

WASHINGTON (NYT) — In a development that could mean new legal trouble for Rupert Murdoch, a top federal regulator said that he had not known in 1985 that an Australian company, News Corp., controlled 99 percent of the equity in six television stations that Mr. Murdoch acquired that year.

The official's sworn declaration Friday provided opponents of the media magnate with new evidence that he misled the Federal Communications Commission about whether he violated rules that prohibit a foreign company from owning American radio or television stations.

As a result, it breathes new life into the FCC's current investigation of Mr. Murdoch. Misleading the commission or showing a "lack of candor" when applying for a broadcasting license are considered among the most serious violations at the agency.

Mr. Murdoch used the stations as the nucleus for the Fox television network.

Mining Firm Not Upping Bid

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The managing director of Renison Goldfields Consolidated Ltd., Mark Bethwaite, said the mining group would not change its 440 million Australian dollar (\$328 million) takeover bid for the gold and base metal miner Pancontinental Mining Ltd.

"We have no intention of changing the offer — we believe it offers compelling value to the Pancon shareholder," Mr. Bethwaite said on the Nine Network's Business Sunday television program.

Renison, 40 percent owned by Hanson PLC, announced Thursday a bid for Pancon via a float of its gold arm. It is offering one share in the new gold company, plus 2.10 Australian dollars in cash for every three Pancon shares.

The market has savaged Renison's shares since the announcement, pushing the stock down nearly 12 percent, to 4 Australian dollars, from Wednesday's close.

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Denmark D.Kr.	3,400	33	1,050
France F.F.	1,950	40	580
Germany D.M.	700	32	210
Great Britain £	210	32	65
Ireland £Irl.	230	37	68
Italy Lire	470,000	50	145,000
Luxembourg L.Fr.	14,000	41	4,200
Netherlands Fl.	770	40	230
Portugal Esc.	47,000	44	14,000
Spain Ptas.	48,000	41	14,500
-hand delivery Madrid Ptas.	55,000	33	14,500
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COMPUTER: Creative Labs Expands Its Frontiers

Continued from Page 11

the previous quarter. Overall profit declined to \$22 million in the last quarter of 1994 from nearly \$40 million in the corresponding period of 1993, as the company was forced to adjust its product mix toward lower profit items.

Even if Creative Technology, which employs 4,100 people worldwide, disagrees with analysts on when the retail market will dry up, it already has in place a three-pronged strategy to survive: the company hopes to repeat its success in the sound business in video products for computers; it hopes to continue building up its business of selling its equipment to computer makers; and it hopes to expand dramatically into telephone computing services.

The last will be available first: this spring the company plans to introduce a Phone Blaster package that combines voice mail, facsimile transmission and electronic mail. Mr. Sim said products like this one would eventually be a major part of his business.

Toward this end, Creative Labs last year acquired Digi.com Inc., a small data communications company that sold high-performance modems and other products using digital-signal processing technology.

DSP technology is used for audio compression and text-to-speech translation, and new DSP chips can be programmed to perform communications functions as well.

Creative Labs hopes to offer three-dimensional video add-ons later this year that could turn personal computers into game machines with video performance that rivals machines from Nintendo Ltd. and Sega Enterprises Ltd.

The first products in this new video line will be out before the end of 1995, Mr. Sim said. The line will compete with products from 3D Inc., a company in Santa Clara, California, that makes a computer chip that provides three-dimensional graphics.

"This represents a big leap," he said.

Many analysts say they think that the strong relationships Creative Labs has with software developers will help it win crucial support in the video market. But recreating the huge success of Sound Blaster is by no means assured.

Creative Labs has also begun to build up aggressively its sales to PC manufacturers, such as Compaq Computer Corp. and

LOMBARD ODIER INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT S.A.

Registered Office: 6, Avenue Emile Reuter.
L-2420 Luxembourg

Decisions of the Board of Directors taken by Circular Resolution

The Board of Directors resolves that Europe 1992 will distribute a dividend out of the net income from investments which according to the shares outstanding should result in a dividend per share of USD 0.05.

The dividend will be paid on March 3, 1995 to those shareholders registered on February 24, 1995.

(The ex-date will be February 28, 1995.)

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

You will find below a listing of employment offers published in last Thursday's International Herald Tribune

POSITIONS	COMPANY	CONTACT
Software Designers	TANDEM	Tandem Computers Europe Inc. Frankfurt Branch High Performance Research Center Max-Planck-Strasse 36 D-61381 Friedrichsdorf - Germany
Group Manager (Construction Center) Qatar		Managing Director P.O. Box N° 3039 Doha - Qatar (Arabian Gulf)
Vice President International Sales	The Penguin Group University	Mrs. Betty Hartel Secretary to the CEO - The Penguin Group 27, Wrights Lane, Kensington, London W8 STZ - U.K.
Country Managers (Germany - France - U.K.)	SENDIT International AB	Managing Director SENDIT International AB 72, rue du Faubourg-St-Honoré, 75008 Paris

Tuesday

STYLE

From Paris to Milan, from New York to Tokyo, fashion editor Suzy Menkes covers the fashion front. With additional reporting on lifestyle issues, the Style section provides up-to-date information on developments in the changing world of creative design.

Every Tuesday in the International Herald Tribune.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Feb. 24.

Stocks	Div	Sales	Ytd	100%	High	Low	Clos	Chg
A								
AplusProd								
Aplus								
ABC Corp								
ABC Ind								
ABT Bld								
ACB Corp								
ACB Tech								
ACD Corp								
ADES								
ADEFres								
AER Ind								
AER En								
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Continued on Page 15

SPORTS

Runggalder Edges Kitt to Take Super-G at Whistler*Compiled by Our Staff Dispatches*

WHISTLER, British Columbia — Peter Runggalder of Italy won a World Cup super giant slalom Sunday, edging out A.J. Kitt on a fast track at Whistler Mountain.

Runggalder started second and covered the 53-gate, 2,449-meter course in 1 minute, 35.97 seconds to beat Kitt by 13/100ths of a second.

Kitt had a remarkable run considering he started 54th. Course conditions held up during the 90-minute event as cooler temperatures produced an icy surface.

Austria's Christian Greber, starting 40th, finished third, followed by Edi Podivinsky of Canada.

The defending champion, Tommy Moe of the United States crashed early in his

run and was taken to hospital with possible broken ribs.

Guenther Mader of Austria, the World Cup points leader in super giant slalom, was fifth.

On the downhill course at Whistler Mountain on Saturday, Kristian Ghedina of Italy captured his second World Cup ski race of the winter.

Ghedina, who has come a long way since an auto accident left him in a coma for two days in 1991, captured the Warsteiner World Downhill by 11/100ths of a second over Lasse Kjus of Norway at Whistler.

Ghedina was timed in 2:11.31 in posting his fourth career World Cup downhill triumph. He won at Cortina and Are, Swe-

den, in 1990 before going through a five-year drought following the car accident.

Kjus was second in 2:11.42, followed by the Austrian Patrick Orlieb in 2:11.52.

On the women's slalom course at Maribor, Slovenia, snow and rain forced organizers to postpone the second run, which had been set for Sunday, until Monday.

Germany's Martina Ertl, the winner of a giant slalom on Saturday, was in first place after the first run of the slalom, clocking 52.67 to hold off the Swiss slalom ace Vreni Schneider, 19/100ths of a second off Ertl's pace.

Italy's Deborah Compagnoni, third in the race on Saturday, held the same slot after the first run Sunday.

Even the first run was plagued by a

rutted course and poor visibility. Until Sunday, no snow had fallen on the Maribor hill for 37 days. Ertl took advantage of starting first to set the fastest time.

Her win Saturday, with a combined time of 2:16.88, was her third World Cup victory, following a slalom triumph at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany, in January and a win in Vail, Colorado, last year.

Slovenia's strong women's team put in traditional good showing at the only Cup races skied on their native slopes.

Urska Hrovat skied the fastest second run on Saturday, catapulting from 15th to fourth place overall. Another Slovene, Mojca Suhadolc, was fifth, and Kaja



Martina Ertl of Germany celebrating a World Cup win in Maribor, Slovenia.

SCOREBOARD

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
Orlando	W	L	Pct
New York	21	12	.454
Boston	22	11	.455
New Jersey	22	14	.375
Altoona	22	14	.375
Philadelphia	22	14	.375
Washington	13	45	.271
Central Division			
Charlotte	24	20	.500
Cleveland	33	20	.571
Indiana	24	20	.571
Atlanta	24	20	.571
Minnesota	21	23	.481
Detroit	19	34	.359
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Midwest Division			
Chicago	41	12	.759
Seattle	37	15	.712
L.A. Lakers	34	18	.654
Portland	29	23	.545
Oregon State	28	24	.522
L.A. Clippers	16	34	.308
Pacific Division			
Phoenix	41	12	.759
Seattle	37	15	.712
L.A. Lakers	34	18	.654
Portland	29	23	.545
Oregon State	28	24	.522
L.A. Clippers	16	34	.308
FRIDAY'S RESULTS			
Dallas	32	19	.614
New Jersey	10	24	.292
New Albury	10-24-94	12-12-94	.500
N.J.: Coleman 10-15-94; Morris 10-16-94; St. John 10-17-94; Williams 10-18-94; Anderson 10-19-94; Williams 10-20-94; Morris 10-21-94; Morris 10-22-94; Morris 10-23-94; Morris 10-24-94; Morris 10-25-94; Morris 10-26-94; Morris 10-27-94; Morris 10-28-94; Morris 10-29-94; Morris 10-30-94; Morris 10-31-94; Morris 10-32-94; Morris 10-33-94; Morris 10-34-94; Morris 10-35-94; Morris 10-36-94; Morris 10-37-94; Morris 10-38-94; Morris 10-39-94; Morris 10-40-94; Morris 10-41-94; Morris 10-42-94; Morris 10-43-94; Morris 10-44-94; Morris 10-45-94; Morris 10-46-94; Morris 10-47-94; Morris 10-48-94; Morris 10-49-94; Morris 10-50-94; Morris 10-51-94; Morris 10-52-94; Morris 10-53-94; Morris 10-54-94; Morris 10-55-94; Morris 10-56-94; Morris 10-57-94; Morris 10-58-94; Morris 10-59-94; Morris 10-60-94; Morris 10-61-94; Morris 10-62-94; Morris 10-63-94; Morris 10-64-94; Morris 10-65-94; Morris 10-66-94; Morris 10-67-94; Morris 10-68-94; Morris 10-69-94; Morris 10-70-94; Morris 10-71-94; Morris 10-72-94; 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Morris 10-411-9			

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1995

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Gerald McClellan grimaced in his corner moments before collapsing, then was taken from London Arena on a stretcher. The surgeon said quick medical aid probably saved the boxer's life, but he may be disabled.

U.S. Boxer McClellan Given '50-50 Chance'

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The American boxer Gerald McClellan was in very critical condition and on a life support system Sunday after undergoing brain surgery in which a neurosurgeon removed a blood clot inflicted by a punishing title fight against the world super middleweight champion, Nigel Benn.

Although the 27-year-old McClellan had a "better than 50-50" chance of surviving, said Dr. John Sutcliffe, who performed the lengthy operation at Royal London Hospital, the next 48 hours were crucial and McClellan could be disabled.

One thing was certain, Sut-

cliffe said: "His career as a boxer is finished."

McClellan's brain, the surgeon said, "was quite swollen, how we would expect a brain to look after it's been punched" for 10 rounds.

The 31-year-old Benn, himself knocked down twice before knocking out McClellan in the 10th round Saturday night, collapsed in his dressing room at London Arena and was rushed to the same hospital. He was released early Sunday morning.

"Mr. Benn has checked over thoroughly and appears to be

well," a hospital statement read. "After any percussive to the brain it is important for the patient to be watched carefully. This will be the case with Mr. Benn and obviously if he has any problems he will be followed up immediately."

The director general of the British Safety Council, James Tye, said he would revive calls to ban boxing.

"I'm a little bit horrified because right from the beginning of the fight there wasn't much boxing about it," he said. "Mr. Benn has checked over thoroughly and appears to be

to injure the other bloke's brain. People don't understand this but what's really happening with boxing, the brain is like a blancmange."

A blancmange is a rubbery pudding.

"Every time this evening, and hundreds of times it occurred, the blow is struck, the brain cracks against the inside of the hard skull, and it has the effect of numbing the brain or causing permanent brain damage," Tye said. "All kinds of changes have been made but really the answer is to ban it."

Though McClellan was the challenger, his enormous power had made him the favorite to unseat Benn, the World Boxing Council champion. Born in Freeport, Illinois, and trained in Detroit, McClellan had won 21 consecutive fights. He had finished his last three WBC middleweight title bouts in the first round before moving up to weight to meet Benn.

"I get a greater buzz from a knockout than I do from sex," he said before the fight. "Getting the power on, watching an opponent fall. There isn't another experience to compare with it."

Within 35 seconds of the opening bell he was knocking Benn out of the ring. The British champion woefully climbed back through the ropes and, by the end of the round, had landed a left hook that revived the long hopes of the full house 12,500 strong.

In spite of the challenger's strength, his better senses of balance and poise, he was fighting against too many opponents. The British heavyweight contender, Frank Bruno, stood at the ropes for much of the fight, thumping his fist on the ring floor and shouting encouragement for Benn. Sitting beside Bruno was the more famous Don King, the American promoter who had escorted McClellan overseas, and he was roused to stand and shout on his man. Lumps and cuts formed under the lights and the noise as the fighters attained and maintained a blistering, theatric pace, and at times it might have seemed as though the only person not standing was Michael Watson, last knocked out in 1991 by Benn's rival, Chris Eubank, and sitting ringside now in a wheelchair.

"Watson had a similar type of blood clot in the same space inside the head," Dr. Sutcliffe would say before operating on McClellan.

The fight appeared to have grown even when McClellan knocked down Benn again in the eighth. But McClellan was clearly exhausted, having never fought past eight rounds, and somehow Benn survived to the ninth, when he lunged and appeared to headbutt McClellan. The challenger sagged to one knee, blinking in pain.

Benn knocked him to his knees again to start the 10th. McClellan took his time rising, watching the referee count, blinking. At 1 minute, 46 seconds of the 10th, Benn landed a right uppercut and McClellan knelt in pain for the last time, near the ropes where King leaned forward and shouted in McClellan's ear to stand up and fight. But McClellan was concentrating on the French referee, Alfred Azaro, crouching and counting before him. After the count of 10, McClellan stood and walked away from King to his corner.

There was no stool waiting for him for there so he sat in the ring, propped up against the turnbuckle and appeared to go to sleep. A crew of medics laid him gently on the floor for the first time that night. In present understanding of these fighters, an anesthetist had been arranged, and he gave oxygen to McClellan as a brace was being wrapped around his neck.

On the other side of the ring, Benn was shouting down questions from a British TV reporter. He thanked his hypnotist for convincing him he would win, and he criticized all those who had doubted him.

"You made a believer out of me," King said, and Benn was clearly surprised to see the symbol of American power and money in his corner. But Benn had won and King was merely consorting with the winner, the future money-maker, as an announcement was heard asking the crowd to clear a path for the loser's stretcher to leave the ring.



Agence France-Presse

In Track, the Clock Is Always Ticking

International Herald Tribune

BIRMINGHAM, England — The moment Ellen van Langen won the Olympic 800-meter gold medal in Barcelona, you felt as if you'd known her forever. Was it really two and a half years ago? She jumped and jumped involuntarily, utterly happily, and how many strangers have that gift to make you happy for them? The whole world won with her.

She reappeared here Saturday for an indoor meeting, the KP Invitation. Her hair seemed darker? shorter? It really had been that long since her last major victory. Two and a half years.

"I was injured in winter training after the Olympics," she said. "Then Ian Thomsen went on — injury, recovery, injury. My hamstring and Achilles, mostly."

She had already recovered from one Achilles' injury, in 1991 and when she won in Barcelona, she nodded in agreement, she thought there would be no stopping her. Now she is 29, getting old or still young enough, depending how you look at it — she thinks she is young enough — but already the reigning Olympic champion has been surpassed by Maria Mutola, a 22-year-old from Mozambique who won at the world championships last year in van Langen's absence.

"I hate not to be there," van Langen

said. For her it's like being in love from afar.

She used to run naturally, freely, but when her hamstring ruptured, before last summer's European championships, all the joy finally turned against her. That is what had become of her Olympic celebration.

"I was depressed, but then I thought, what do I want?" she said. "I like running so much that I want more."

When she is competing as she was Saturday, she doesn't think about being hurt, and those few laps bring the same bolt of innocence as years ago. This time, she decided to go at 600 meters and nothing seems to change in her while the others behind her stiffened, fighting themselves; but for that moment of carefree victory in 2:01.79 she paid by focusing constantly on her debt of injuries. She recently spent four weeks training in South Africa — while her native Netherlands was being flooded, so that was good timing — and she has been there now for more than six months.

"Like this week I wanted to do 10 sprints of 150 meters, but the wind was blowing very, very hard," she said. "I probably would have chosen to run with the wind, but then I knew the next day my hamstrings would be sore. So I changed to running against the wind. That was not so much fun."

She accepted this award and soon the infield lanes were cleared like a royal car, per being unfurled for Linford Christie. He is 34, and never seems to be injured. "That's not true," he said; he has a bad back, and last year his hamstring caused

problems, but those things rarely seem to drag on him.

The whole world seems to be waiting for a sign of his breakdown, because he is the first of his kind at 34. Of course, one reason for his running so well is because he is 34. Not 10 days earlier he was setting an indoor world record in the 200 meters. He will be the favorite in the 60 meters next month in Barcelona at the indoor world championships, revealing Saturday that he will indeed compete for the only major prize he has yet to win.

"I know my body," he said. "As soon as my body tells me to cool down, I cool down. With these youngsters — youngsters? — they're trying to do so many different things. I do quality, not quantity. They are trying to do both."

He failed to win the 60 meters here by one one-hundredth of a second. One percent of that instant amounted to a lifetime's achievement for the man who beat him in 6.54 seconds, fellow Briton Darren Braithwaite, who is 26 years old. A slow start by Christie turned into the greatest day of Darren Braithwaite's career.

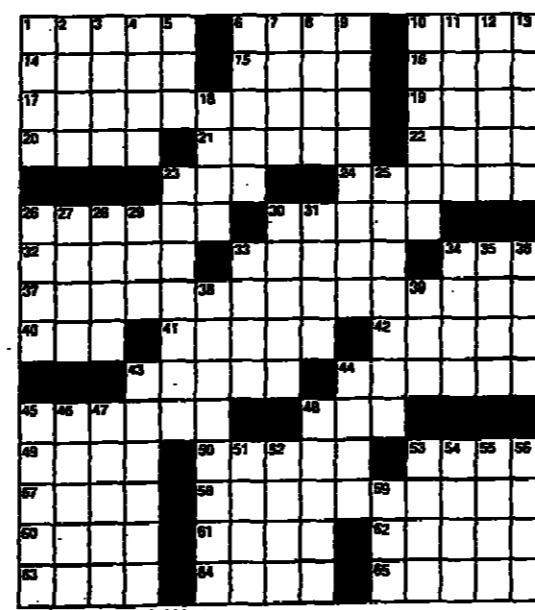
"I just told myself enough is enough, this year I'm really going for it," he said; and then he lapsed into the story of his life: "I had a lot of years where I'd run a personal best, and then an injury sets you back."

He doesn't seem so old, thanks to Christie. But there is a mistake in thinking that one old man has turned the clock back for all. He's only shown the youngsters what can be done. It's for them to realize how.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS
1 Mosquito marks 14 "The Tempest" spirit
6 It might be arched 15 Country path
10 Talks gaga-style 16 Dutch cheese
17 Pirates' flag

DOWN
1 Medical researcher's goal
2 Aardvark tracks
21 More than big
22 One-time hostess Maxwell
23 — Alamos
24 Spendthrift
25 Goods cast overboard
26 Hails
27 Kind of label
28 Con artist's aide
29 Baden-Baden, e.g.
30 Popular sort
31 Take advantage of
41 Unaccompanied
42 Clamor
43 Babble
44 In the open, as beliefs
45 High-spirited horses
46 Etch A Sketch, e.g.
47 Mt. defense systems
50 Escargot
51 Book after John
57 Swag
58 All-for-one feeling
59 It's just for openers
61 Russia's —
Mountains
62 Make amends
63 Antler wearer
64 Red-ink amount
65 Stared open-mouthed



Solution to Puzzle of Feb. 24

STRAIGHT **C**WPOST
QUIZSHOW **R**EAPER
UNPOLITE **I**NDOUCE
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GEASED SWEETS
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EXHAULE EGREGIUS
STEEPS DEADHEAT

SIDELINES

Krajicek Gets Back at Stich

STUTTGART (AP) — Unsaddled Richard Krajicek squandered a two-set lead and three match points Sunday before recovering to upset Michael Stich, 7-6 (7-4), 6-3, 6-7 (6-8), 1-6, 6-3, and win the Eurocard Open.

Krajicek thus avenged a bitter five-set loss to Stich in the final of the same event in 1993, when an umpire's error delivered the victory to Stich. This time, there was no controversy, only inconsistent play by both men.

• No. 2-ranked Andre Agassi lost his first match of 1995 on Saturday night, falling to Thomas Enqvist of Sweden, 7-6 (7-5), 5-7, 6-2, in the semifinals of the Comcas U.S. Indoor. That kept Agassi about 700 points behind No. 1 Pete Sampras, who was upset by Paul Haarhuis of the Netherlands in an earlier round. Haarhuis lost to Michael Chang, 6-2, 6-0, in the semifinals.

• David Frost and Mark McNulty also won singles matches on the final day while Hendrik Buhrmann, Tony Johnstone and Fulien Allene gained ties to give Southern Africa, comprising players from South Africa and Zimbabwe, a total of 13 of the 25 points available.

Leading by 9.5 to 6.5 after two days of best-ball and foursome rounds, Southern Africa needed 3.5 points out of nine match-play singles to beat the side drawn from Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

Price, the Zimbabwean ranked No. 1 in the world, and Norman, from Australia, played erratically. Tied after 17 holes, with a generous gesture on the 16th when both conceded to the other medium-length putts for par, Price played a par 4 on the 18th while Norman dubbed his second shot from the rough and missed his par attempt from the fringe.

Frost, a South African familiar with the 7,077-yard, par-72 Houghton Golf Club course, got six birdies in 13 holes to crush Wayne Grady of Australia.

• In Valencia, Spain, Robert Karlsson shot a final round of par 72 in the Mediterranean Open for his first European Tour victory.

He led from start to finish after a course record 64 in the first round. He beat Sam Torrance of Scotland, Miguel Angel Jimenez of Spain and fellow Swedes Jarmo Sandelin and Anders Forstrand by three shots.

• Kenny Perry rolled in a 40-foot (12-meter) birdie putt on No. 18 to take a one-shot lead over Corey Pavin into the final round of the Nissan Open in Los Angeles.

Perry, coming off a victory in the Bob Hope Desert Classic last week and a record-tying round at Riviera Country Club the previous day, shot a 3-under-par 68 to go to 13-under-par as he tried for two in a row.

Southern Africa Captures Dunhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG — Nick Price capitalized on a final-hole error by Greg Norman to win a 1-up victory Sunday that helped Southern Africa defeat Australasia in the inaugural Alfred Dunhill Challenge, the southern hemisphere version of the Ryder Cup.

David Frost and Mark McNulty also won singles matches on the final day while Hendrik Buhrmann, Tony Johnstone and Fulien Allene gained ties to give Southern Africa, comprising players from South Africa and Zimbabwe, a total of 13 of the 25 points available.

Leading by 9.5 to 6.5 after two days of best-ball and foursome rounds, Southern Africa needed 3.5 points out of nine match-play singles to beat the side drawn from Australia, New Zealand and Fiji.

There was no stool waiting for him for there so he sat in the ring, propped up against the turnbuckle and appeared to go to sleep. A crew of medics laid him gently on the floor for the first time that night. In present understanding of these fighters, an anesthetist had been arranged, and he gave oxygen to McClellan as a brace was being wrapped around his neck.

On the other side of the ring, Benn was shouting down questions from a British TV reporter. He thanked his hypnotist for convincing him he would win, and he criticized all those who had doubted him.

"You made a believer out of me," King said, and Benn was clearly surprised to see the symbol of American power and money in his corner. But Benn had won and King was merely consorting with the winner, the future money-maker, as an announcement was heard asking the crowd to clear a path for the loser's stretcher to leave the ring.

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UNISYS

Sumo Champ Has Big Plans

Sumo grand champion Takanohana announcing his engagement in Tokyo to Keiko Kono, 30, a free-lance television announcer. Takanohana, at the age of 22, gained the highest title of *yokozuna* in November after winning two consecutive tournaments. In November 1992, he became engaged to Rie Miyazawa, a young actress. But the relationship was ended three months later amid speculation that Takanohana had found Miyazawa unfit for the tradition-bound world of sumo.



Agence France-Presse

LANGUAGE

Such Is Life in the O.J. Courtroom

By William Safire
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "This case is about a *rush to judgment*," the defense counsel, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., told the jury in the O.J. Simpson trial, and repeated the phrase twice to drive it home.

The term was the title of a 1966 book by Mark Lane, among the first to suggest a conspiracy in the Kennedy assassination, and has been used ever since to describe hasty assumptions.

It may be rushing to judgment on the language used at the trial transfixing so many viewers, but there seems to be a widespread use of the fuzzy *kinda-sorta*. "These opening statements are normally given by attorneys," said Judge Lance Ito, "to sort of give you an overall view of the evidence." Describing some guest housing units, the prosecutor, Marcia Clark, said: "It's kind of like one long building." Ronald Shipp, a former police officer, reported that Simpson "kind of jokingly said, . . . I've had some dreams of killing her."

Kind of and sort of are adverbials. The British grammarians Sir Randolph Quirk has identified these terms, in informal speech, as "downtoners for adjectives and adverbs," ways to tone down the force of the words that follow. "The informality of expressions used on both sides of the bar," the lexicographer Anne Southon adds, "not to mention pervasive use of the non-standard adverb *like*, simply points up the stress factors inherent in a trial."

Shipp also testified that he turned down financial offers for his story: "I personally thought it was blood money that I didn't want any part of." The term *blood money* dates to 1535 and has at least two senses: "funds paid for a wrongful death" and the more familiar "payment gained from another's death."

This phrase comes from the 30 pieces of silver paid to Judas for the betrayal of Jesus before the Crucifixion. In 1535, the Coverdale translation of the New Testament used the term; in Matthew 27:6, when Judas tried to return the silver pieces to the treasury, the officials said: "It is lawful to put them in to the God's chest for it is *bloodmoney*."

When the trial started, Ito explained to the jury about frequent trial interruptions: "If we have to take an unscheduled break, that's life in the big city." His expression builds on a 1976 acceptance of reality based on a 1796 expression of resignation, *such is life*. The use of *big city* is an Americanism introduced in 1909

by William Sydney Porter, writing under his pseudonym, O. Henry: "The big city is like a mother's knee to many who have strayed far and found the roads rough beneath their uncertain feet." That comforting simile has turned around, with *that's life in the big city* as a metaphor for anticipating disturbance, interruption or discomfort.

The judge also warned jurors about not discussing trial events among themselves, adding: "You're not to discuss what goes on at *sidelobes*." Before the Simpson case, that term was more familiar in journalism than law; a *sidelobe*, since the 1940s, has referred to any short piece that accompanies the main news article, like a profile of the judge or a feature on Mezzaluna (that Los Angeles restaurant where Ronald Goldman worked takes its name from the Italian for "half-moon").

As the legal term for a discussion area near the judge's bench, *sidelobe* was first used in the early 1700s for a bar in the Outer Parliament House in Edinburgh. In 1795, Edmund Burke explained the purpose of this spreading courtroom term: "The criminal will climb from the dock to the *sidelobe*, and take his place . . . with the counsel."

Christopher Darden, assisting in the prosecution, complained of the technology used in court. When a videotape of Simpson and his *in-laws* was shown, Darden looked at the equipment and marveled: "All this stuff is space-age stuff, and no *slo-mo*!" As an adjective for "modern, up-to-the-minute," *space-age* marks its 50th anniversary next year. More recent is *slo-mo*, a reduplication formed by clipping "slow motion," for the button that allows a videotape to be advanced at a slower speed. The clipped form first appeared in The Washington Post in 1978: "I realize that a videotape *slo-mo* replay is to our advantage."

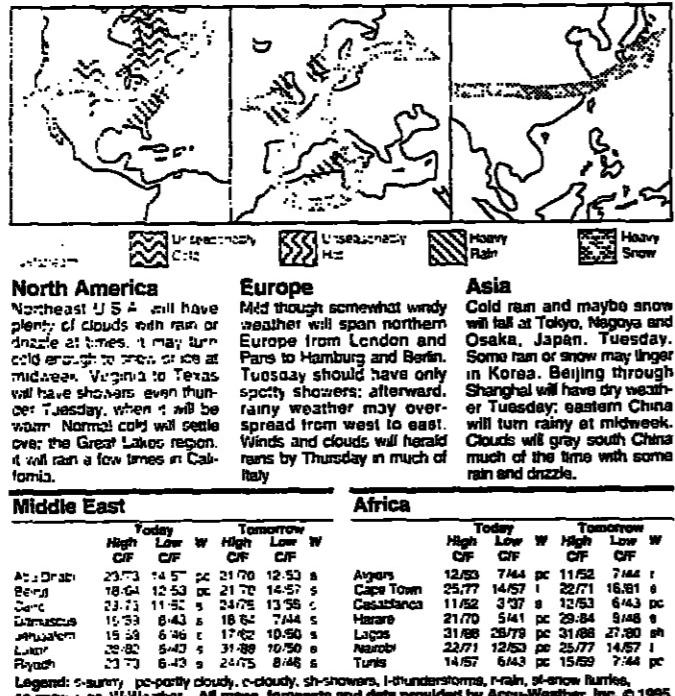
On the final page of his instant best-seller, ghosted by Lawrence Schiller, Simpson comes up with a simple error and a skilled allusion in one: "I have been totally unjudgmental of people all my life." The word *judgmental*, usually dismissed in dictionaries as merely the adjectival form of *judgment*, has gained a meaning all its own: "severely critical, censorious, unforgiving," with an overtones of "not objective." In 1952, it gained a prefix: *non-*, not *un-*, as Simpson wrote. To be *nonjudgmental* is to be "neutral, dispassionate, impartial," with a connotation of "forgiving." That sense probably stems from Matthew 7:1: "Judge not, that ye be not judged," a point that the Simpson defense would surely like to make.

New York Times Service

WEATHER

Europe

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

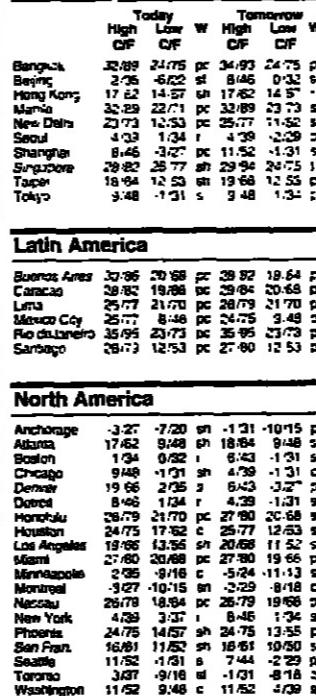


Oceania

Auckland 25.77 17.62 s 25.77 16.51 s
Sydney 24.75 17.62 s 24.75 17.62 s

Legend: sun = clear, clouds = partly cloudy, rain = rain, snow = snow, wind = wind. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1995

Asia



Middle East

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Africa

Legend: sun = clear, clouds = partly cloudy, rain = rain, snow = snow, wind = wind. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1995

No, it's not delirium.

He's singing Happy Birthday in his sleep.

Hall-a-world away, his little one hears it.

No, it's not delirium.

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